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Chiang Asks Aid of U. S. In Bringing Peace to China; Milk Picketing Up to Court

The World's Day—At a Glance

April 1, 1940

Hull Bars Recognition of Chinese Puppet

Peace in China, to be achieved with co-operation of the United States, Britain, and Soviet Russia, was urged today by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Although declaring that peace is "possible," the "Free China" leader declared Chinese resistance is increasing in strength. He outlined a three-point program designed to bring Chinese victory. [Details: Page 2.]

United States action stressed disapproval of Japanese aggression in the Far East as Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, disclosed that America would refuse to recognize the Japanese-dominated Government of Wang Ching-wei which has just been set up in Nanking. [Details: Page 2.]

Japan appointed a new Ambassador to "represent" Nippon in the new puppet capital. Official spokesman spoke of America's nonrecognition as hampering attempts to "ameliorate relations" between Tokyo and Washington.

More Japanese demands were forecast with a request for additional seats upon the Shanghai Municipal Council, where Japan shares control with other foreign powers. [Details Page 2.]

In Washington: NLRB Ruling Faces Review

An American Federation of Labor affiliate was granted a Supreme Court review today of a decision holding that picketing of Chicago stores selling milk produced in another state constituted a violation of the antitrust laws. Another Federation affiliate was accorded a review of a National Labor Relations Board order directing the Serrick Corporation of Muncie, Ind., to abrogate a collective-bargaining contract and to recognize a Congress of Industrial Organizations union.

The Lagging Economy Drive suffered another setback today when a Senate Appropriations subcommittee added $45,000,000 for flood-control projects and for a third set of locks at the Panama Canal to a House-approved appropriation bill

United States shipping, momentarily disrupted by the outbreak of war in Europe and adoption by Congress of a Neutrality Act that barred certain ports to United States-registered ships, is adjusting itself to the "new order," according to the latest report of the Foreign Policy Association, with the probability that shipowners may even reap sizeable profits out of the war—providing the United States remains neutral.

The Labor Board, by a split decision, reversed its policy today on the ballot form used in run-off elections to determine a collective bargaining agent for employees under the Wagner Act.

Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, addressing the second annual conference of United States attorneys, warned them against failure to observe the political prohibitions of the Hatch Act. [Details: Page 6.]

As 125,000 Census Takers prepare to call on the families throughout the United States, a final appeal is made by numerous public and private citizens urging good-natured co-operation on the Nation's citizens as the only way to make the count complete, honest and useful. [Details: Page 1 and 13.]

Three-Plane Endurance Hop Ends in Florida

SARASOTA, Fla. (AP)—An attempt by three light airplanes to better the existing endurance record of 22½ days of continuous flying ended abruptly here last night when two of the ships landed after being in the air less than seven hours. Promoter Roy Gordon said another flight would start within a few days. He directed the third plane to land.

Minimum Wage Forecast for Waitresses

Waitresses and hotel employees in Massachusetts soon will be included in the minimum wage, it appeared today when the State Minimum Wage Commission sent notices to representatives of employers and employees to forward nominations for a minimum wage board soon to be formed to cover these fields. The Commission made an investigation and acted after it had been reported that in some instances girls working as waitresses had received as low as 12 cents an hour.

70,000 London Children Return to School

LONDON (AP)—More than 70,000 London children between the ages of 8 and 11 returned to school today for the first time since the outbreak of the war. Compulsory attendance was enforced last month for those from 11 to 14 years of age and now is being extended to children of lower ages.

New York Moves to Participate in 1940 Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—New York State's exhibit will be continued at the New York World's Fair this year following passage by the State Legislature of a bill appropriating $150,000 for State participation. The measure will go to the Governor, who is expected to sign it.

Foundation Spends $9,500,000 in 47 Nations

NEW YORK (AP)—The Rockefeller Foundation announced that it had disbursed $9,500,000 in 1939 in 47 countries. Approximately 75 per cent of the fund was spent here and 25 per cent abroad, the Foundation said. A program of rural reconstruction in China received about $500,000.

War Summary: Britain Silent on Dardanelles

Anglo-Turkish accord allowing British warships free passage through the Dardanelles, as a check to the transport of Russian oil and minerals across the Black Sea to Danubian and other ports for shipment to Germany, was reported in Bucharest, though London was silent on the point. The agreement was reported to have been made at a recent British-French-Turkish military conference at Aleppo.

Balkan envoys of Britain, summoned to London for conference, are believed to have been called for the purpose of planning to take the initiative in the Balkans, following reports that Germany's aims at the Hitler-Mussolini talks at the Brenner Pass had been to place the Balkans under the three-power control of Germany, Italy, and Russia. The German proposal, according to reports, fell through owing to the refusal of Italy and Russia to fall in with the plan. [Details: Page 5.]

British-Yugoslav trade negotiations were opened in London. Yugoslavia seeks to lighten Britain's contraband control and to obtain easier currency arrangements. [Details: Page 5.]

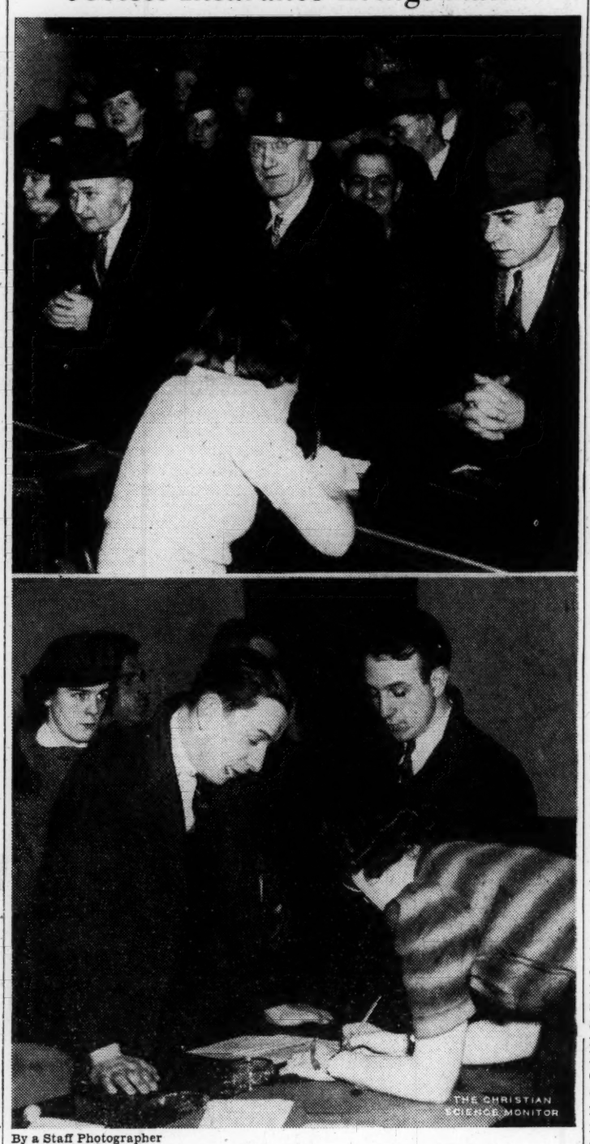
In the air the Germans claimed to have shot down seven French planes in fighting over the Western Front, with no loss to themselves. A German account said that 25 German Messerschmitts and 36 French Moranes were engaged. German scouting planes also reappeared off the northern tip of Scotland, but were driven off with their bombs still in the racks. A British pursuit plane was reported to have disabled a German Dornier bomber out over the North Sea.

On the Western Front, fighting was reported around the Nied River and west of the Vosges mountain, the French reporting considerable firing from German "nomad batteries," that is, guns wheeled into position and moved away again after firing a few shells.

At sea known shipping losses of all nations rose to at least 498 vessels aggregating 1,668,775 tons, following a relatively mild week of sinkings in which 10 ships of 30,399 tons were sent to the bottom.

Finland's first note to the League of Nations describing reconstruction needs today said 550,000 persons were moved from their homes because of the war and its settlement. Fifty-five per cent of these were children and 30 per cent women. Soviet Russia absorbed one tenth of Finland's pre-invasion area.

Jobless Insurance Brings Rush



By a Staff Photographer

Throngs at Boston Office at 9 Beacon Street

Top—Applicants for new benefits under new State law in effect today. Lower—Filling out applications for work in the placement division of the State unemployment insurance system.

New Jobless Insurance Law In Effect in Massachusetts

As the recent rise in unemployment in Massachusetts began perceptibly to slacken off, the new State unemployment insurance law went into effect today, bringing in a simpler system. Its administrators declared the plan better than the old, largely because it is held to be more efficient and economical.

The new measure, like its predecessor, is designed strictly for the working population and so based on wages earned.

Its intent is to provide a weekly check of approximately 50 per cent of the full time weekly wage up to wages of $30 a week, which would produce a maximum payment of $15 a week. The large percentage of the wage earners come within

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Spain Marks Anniversary Of Franco Victory

Picked troops parade in Madrid as Nation celebrates year of peace after civil war.

MADRID, April 1 (AP)—Picked units of the armed forces which won the Spanish Civil War for the Nationalists of Gen. Francisco Franco paraded before scores of thousands in Madrid's streets today in celebration of the first anniversary of the victory.

Although Madrid surrendered and fighting stopped on March 28, 1939, it was not until April 1 that General Franco formally proclaimed the war ended.

The celebration was nationwide. The March 28 anniversary also was celebrated last Thursday. General Franco reviewed today's parade, which lasted for 2½ hours.

Reconstruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, April 1 — The fanfare and trumpet which proclaimed the first anniversary of Nationalist occupation of Madrid have broken the spell of silence beneath which Gen. Francisco Franco's Government has been pursuing its task of reconstruction.

Spain is well described as Europe's forgotten country. It is an oblivion, however, which is deliberately desired and sought because Spanish leaders realize the national fiber couldn't stand the strain of a diplomatic tug of war such as that being witnessed in northern and southeastern Europe. Moreover, there remains from the civil war a bitterness among various sections of population. This many of the more sensitive Spaniards, including many of the leaders, see as one of the deep problems needing solution.

General Franco has the situation well in hand but the dimensions of his personal bodyguard and military household suggest the picture of a lonely and by no means universally approved figure. He has had to accept the domination of the Falange hosts —one-party regime based on mass feeling with all its panoply. When the General took the salute from the assembled troops he must have pondered on the inability of his regime so far to supply them "happiness and rest."

A scheme for directing the leisure hours of the workers, patterned on the Italian "Dopolavoro" and the German "Kraft Durch Freude" is new effort of the Francoists to win allegiance of work-

(Continued on Page 19, Column 1)

Answering the Census

When the census enumerator comes to your door tomorrow, or any one of the 13 succeeding days, his 31 questions can all be over in a flat 11 or 12 minutes, providing you have the answers on the tip of your tongue, and don't chat too long on the weather and the Administration in Washington.

Chief barrier to a speedy census-taking is likely to be the fact that most enumerators will call in the day time when only the lady of the house is home, and some of the questions may be a trifle outside her sphere. So here is some information that might well be tucked in the 'phone book, or somewhere near the front door.

Value of Home? The census taker will ask the value of your home. He wants to know the assessed valuation, not what you paid or would like to get for it. Your tax bill gives this information.

Mortgage? You will be asked whether your house is mortgaged, and the amount still due, and how the payments are made, which is to say, bi-weekly, monthly, quarterly or yearly.

Renting? If your house is rented, he will ask the monthly rental.

Employed? If the head of the family has been employed only part time, those answering the census will need to know the number of hours he worked during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940.

On WPA? If the family's wage earner was employed on some emergency Governmental work, such as the WPA, during that same week in March, the enumerator will want to know it.

Unemployed? If totally unemployed, the enumerator will want to know for how many weeks up to March 30, 1940, or how many full time weeks were put in during 1939.

Income? Then will follow the questions over which the controversy has raged. The enumerator will blandy ask your income. How much in money wages, or salary, was received during the year. This amount should include commissions. The term "money wages" is used to distinguish between actual cash and other considerations, for example, board and room. If your income is above $5,000 a year you need only say so, and not give the actual amount.

Other Income? The second income question explores your other receipts, but not its amount. It simply asks whether you received more than $50 during 1939 from sources other than salary, for example, from interest on stocks or bonds. The answer is merely "yes" or "no."

Number? In supplementary questions you will be asked whether the household wage earner has a social security number, and whether he has contributed to the Federal Old-Age fund, or to a railroad retirement fund in 1939. The amounts are not sought, just "yes" or "no."

To Give Help. Enumerators were chosen from the unemployed and have been instructed to be friendly and helpful. They are sworn to absolute secrecy and subject to a heavy fine. It is even against the law for anybody to peek over his shoulder.

Fine or Jail. But if you do not wish to give your answer to income questions to the enumerator, or do not have the facts available when he calls, you may ask for a "preliminary schedule" which may be sent in later. The questions must be answered, however, and sent in or you will be subject to $100 fine and 60 days in jail. Giving misinformation is subject to $500 fine.

Secret. However, the law stipulates that census information cannct be used for taxation or other purposes, and the counting is done on automatic machines so rapidly that complete anynomity is guaranteed.

Nonpartisan. Eleven public leaders, including Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York, Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont, and William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, have joined in a public statement: "A complete accurate census for 1940 is vital. This is not a partisan matter but one of deep concern to American men and women of all parties."

Census to Give Graphic Record Of Life in U. S.

Charting of activities of its people is expected to do much in solving unemployment.

Judge Walter L. Collins of the Massachusetts Superior Court today dismissed a petition seeking an injunction restraining census takers from asking questions referring to incomes.

The petition was filed by S. Franklin Cross, retired Army officer of Williamstown, on the grounds that such questions constituted a violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, that they would "deprive the complainant of personal liberty and his private property without due process of law," and were an "unauthorized inquiry into private affairs."

Dismissal of the petition, with Mr. Cross's consent, brought comment from W. L. Austin, Census Director, in Washington, that when people "know all the facts, they co-operate."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—Dipping their pens into the factual ink of some 132,000,000 Americans, the Federal Government's 120,000 census enumerators start drafting tomorrow a graphic chart of a mighty Nation, its income, its debts, its work, its charity, its homes and conveniences, its marriages, its children.

The sixteenth American census takes the Country's first tally of unemployment, hence may become of historic importance in serving as a factual basis for new unemployment relief legislation.

The 1940 census, a far more comprehensive document than the first count of population in 1790, has far more consequence than to merely designate the amount of representation a given locality shall have in the National House of Representatives.

It will picture rural living and urban living; it will give facts of incalculable importance to farmers, manufacturers and distributors.

Pleas to Co-operate

That is why a dozen leaders in private and public life today urged the American public to hang out a "welcome" sign for the 120,000 census takers, starting out tomorrow to pay a personal call on every American family this month.

This final plea, together with an official admonition to enumerators to be "polite and patient," was designed by the Census Bureau to avert defiance stirred up by Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire and others, against the "personal nature" of certain questions.

Gov. Francis P. Murphy, Republican Governor of New Hampshire, Senator Tobey's home State, joined with other public officials, industrialists and educators in today's appeal to the American people "to co-operate in making this census a full and honest statement of fact, and to convince their neighbors of the advisability of similar co-operation."

Tobey Continues Fight

Unable to get final Senate action on his first resolution to eliminate the income questions from the census, Senator Tobey today introduced legislation to remove the 60-day jail sentence for persons refusing to answer 1940 census questions. His bill would not change the $100 fine, also provided in the law.

The New Hampshire Senator failed to get a vote in the Senate on his first resolution condemning the income questions after the Census Bureau made arrangements for persons who objected to divulging their income to local census takers to furnish the information in a sealed, unsigned envelope to be mailed to Washington by the enumerator.

As an example to his followers on the census, Senator Tobey has announced that he will refuse to answer the questions on income and home financing which he regards as illegal, taking a chance that his position would be upheld in the courts.

Hopkins in Final Plea

In his final word of advice to enumerators, Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, reminded them that the census is "not an inquisition," but a "co-operative enterprise of free people for the common welfare.

"Over 150 years, through 15 such inventories of democracy, the American people have aided the census in giving their Government the true statistical picture of the Nation," said Secretary Hopkins.

"Perhaps the most important factor in census taking," he admonished his large staff, "is the spirit in which the answers are given. Your attitude, and how well you know your work, will determine the spirit of each interview.

"If you are willing and well prepared, you can deliver to your country the most useful census in its history."

Berliners Heil Spring After Rigorous Winter

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 1—Coming back to Germany after a two-month absence I find the nation conscious of one thing—supreme thankfulness that the severe winter is over. For the moment at least the future is put aside and people stream out of doors to see a little sunshine and congratulate each other on having emerged from the ordeal of the last four months physically no worse than they are.

In many respects the material condition of the German people is a little better than it was two months ago and gives them much to be thankful for. Here are some of the items of improvement:

The canal systems over which much of Berlin's food supply normally arrives is free enough from ice so that traffic is beginning to move on it again, producing some improvement in the city's food situation.

Food Supply Improved

Such staples as potatoes and cabbage are again becoming available in small quantities to the average householder, although still not in normal quantity.

Eggs are less scare. The ration is still one a week for each person, but a bonus of two extra was granted the week before Easter, one extra in Easter week, and again two extra this week.

Some shipments of oranges have been accepted from Italy in payment for coal. While they are by no means generally available they are seen in the better hotels, occasionally a regular customer can get as many as three at his grocer's, and employees in Government office commissaries have been able to buy two each on some days.

A few green vegetables such as carrots, beans, and lettuce have reappeared in the more expensive hotels and restaurants and occasionally even in the groceries.

Munich Food Varied

My hotel served chicken today, something which never happened in January or February, and fish begin to reappear, although neither fowl nor fish is sufficiently plentiful to supply the mass of Berliners, many of whom still have not tasted either since November. But at least they have hopes of getting some soon again.

As has been the case throughout the war the food situation is less serious outside of Berlin than here. In Munich where I stopped on the way north from Italy people reported that they had not suffered nearly as much food privation during the winter as they had in Berlin, and food now is more varied and plentiful there.

The major difference is that Munich is small enough so that its inhabitants have access to the surrounding countryside and can sometimes even obtain butter and eggs beyond the ration quota.

Bread has remained consistently plentiful and moderately good throughout the winter. Crossing the Brenner Pass from Italy one notices a marked improvement in bread quality. In Italy wheat flour is apparently being mixed with chestnut flour and underbaked to give it more weight.

The substitute tea used here is definitely improved since January, a blend of domestic shrubbery having been developed. The substitute coffee, however, is still markedly inferior. Traveling back to Berlin here are some of the things one notices:

Numbers of young people with faces bronzed from winter sports.

Farmers beginning their spring plowing.

Trains less crowded due to strict limitation of the movements of soldiers on leave except to their homes and back. On my train military police checked the leave passes of soldiers after every stop.

Of course the biggest difference to the civilian population is due solely to the coming of spring. Coal is still so scarce here that apartment houses are permitted to provide hot water only on Saturday and Sunday and some still have no heat at all. But with spring and warmer weather that is not such a serious privation as it was in the cold weeks.

Final Relief Collection

The surplus of man power evidenced by the number of men of military age still in civilian clothes, which was striking in October and November, has now disappeared. Most of the waiters who served in hotels and restaurants before I left here now have been replaced by older men or boys.

The final one of the season's "Winter Help" collections greeted my return. On Sunday the familiar red and white collection cans were being jingled everywhere to

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6)

This Changing World

Premier Molotoff Reports—Complains of Finland's Unfriendliness in Not Agreeing Without War to Its Own Dismemberment—The Consistent Finns

By H. B. Elliston

Premier Molotoff is slowly getting around to the facts about the war in Finland. Last November he and his official press and radio insisted that the Finns started hostilities. On Friday, speaking before the Supreme Soviet, he didn't repeat the charge, though he left the implication that the Finns were the aggressors throughout. First he mentioned the "unfriendly attitude" adopted by Finland's representatives during the negotiations last autumn. Nothing, in consequence, came of these negotiations, and "the decision of the issue was passed to the field of war."

The decision, of course, was the Soviet's. It is true that the Finns were so "unfriendly" as to refuse to hand over their own territory, lease their ports and islands, and do other friendly services for Mr. Stalin. That was the kind of unfriendliness that doesn't require much understanding. Yet the Finns never broke off negotiations, even though those negotiations were aimed at their own dismemberment. Right up till the last moment, on the contrary, they were making desperate efforts to keep them alive. A last minute attempt took the form of a note offering to withdraw their frontier forces deeper behind their own frontiers without asking the same withdrawal by the Russians and a concurrent telegram offering to resume negotiations with the view of settling other points at issue. Moscow chose to answer these olive branches with 500-pound bombs on civilian Finland.

* * *

Nor did Finland retreat from its willingness to negotiate even after war had come. On the second day of war it showed its good faith to President Roosevelt as would-be mediator by reconstituting its government as a government specifically charged with the task of negotiation. It was headed by Premier Risto Ryti. And throughout the war Mr. Ryti and other members of his ministry kept reminding Moscow that Finland was quite ready to take up negotiations again. Mr. Stalin ignored all offers, and threw more and yet more of his countrymen into battle.

What is forgotten is that with the forcing of war Mr. Stalin's peace aims had changed as a result of Finland's "unfriendliness." The change was no secret. It was advertised in leaflets that came fluttering over Finnish heads in the intervals of the bombardments. They showed that in the Stalin lexicon the dismemberment of Finland had given place to the obliteration of Finland. To this end Mr. Stalin appointed his own government for the Finns, and tried to push it across the Karelian frontier, though with no success.

It is a testimony to Soviet realism that these peace aims were eventually abandoned. Dismemberment again came back into favor when the Soviet for the first time accepted the Finnish invitation to resume negotiations on the basis of dismemberment. Why were the Soviets satisfied with this abatement of their peace aims? For two reasons, I think. One was a realization that the "deliverance" of Finland would sap too much of the Soviet's strength and resources at a time of world upheaval when it should husband them. The second reason was the fear of Allied intervention in Finland.

* * *

That Mr. Stalin had woefully miscalculated his chances in Finland is now an old story. Nobody knows the extent of the Russian casualties or of the expenditure of Russian material. Mr. Molotoff's accounting must be received with two or even three grains of salt. The verdict of all observers is that Russian losses in Finland have been very great even for a country with unlimited resources of man power if not of material. It was therefore the part of prudence for Mr. Stalin to call off his dogs of war in return for Finnish agreement on the dismemberment of Finland. Moreover, if he had kept up the struggle for the "deliverance" of Finland, he would have found himself embroiled in the bigger war, with the Allies on his doorstep, and the chances of getting anything at all out of Finland precarious. And that would have produced the very thing he contemplated when he set out to make Finland a kind of safety belt for the Soviet Union against the Allies and Germany alike.

What Mr. Stalin hasn't got out of Finland is even more important than what he has got out of Finland. Last autumn he insisted upon a mutual assistance pact whereby Finland would have publicly avowed its dependence upon the Soviet Union. Outer Mongolia is in this condition of tutelage, and Moscow wanted to make an outer Mongolia out of Finland. Instead Finland, even with the Bear's paws now clutching its north, south and east, feels independent enough to talk over a mutual assistance pact with the Scandinavian nations.

This shows that Mr. Stalin has failed to impose his will upon Finland. Thus his "war" is not complete in the military sense. No doubt he is biding his time to finish the job which he started with so little heed of the consequences. He has a precedent in Czechoslovakia, and, judging by his slavish fidelity to Herr Hitler's methods, he will take the first opportunity to copy at Finland's expense the post-Munich conduct of the Nazi leader in Czechoslovakia.

You will thus observe that I don't think of the Molotoff speech as a postscript to a war. Rather the "peace" in Finland bears the imprint of a breathing spell for the Soviet Union no less than for Finland.

On With the Job

"The Factory Tells the Story"

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U. S. Stand on Wang Backs Stimson Aims

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Refusal by the United States to recognize the new Japanese puppet regime in China under Wang Ching-wei sustains with vigor the Stimson Doctrine of 1932.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull indirectly referred back to his predecessor when he said that Japanese actions in China "since 1931" produce a situation the United States cannot recognize.

Henry L. Stimson, as Secretary of State, gave worldwide scope to the doctrine that territorial or other gains brought about in violation of peace instruments, should not be legally sanctioned by the nations.

"Open Door" Closed

The first time Japan invaded China in disregard of treaty obligations and established the puppet state of Manchukuo, the Open Door was closed in Manchuria, as it is being closed today in Central China. Then the League of Nations was getting its first real test as an effective check against aggression, with a certain amount of cooperation from America. When the League machinery bogged down the United States alone took the comparatively drastic step of proclaiming the principle of nonrecognition of forceful conquests.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State at the time, drew up the now-famous Stimson Doctrine, which states that America will not recognize any political situation, treaty, or agreement which might impair the treaty rights of the United States or which is brought about by means of force.

As nonrecognition by one State would have little effect, Secretary Stimson hoped to enlist the support of the other powers and to have it applied in all future cases of aggression, thus making it a permanent part of world peace machinery.

Powers "Too Busy"

As it happened, however, the other major powers were too preoccupied with getting out of the depression to be concerned about Manchuria, where neither they nor the United States had any great economic interests.

The powers refused to co-operate immediately and the effect of the measure was lost. Neither would they follow the suggestion, made by the smaller states within the League of Nations, to apply sanctions against Japan.

When Tokyo realized that America was acting almost alone, it not only continued its use of force in China but accused the United States of interfering with what it considered a domestic affair. Without the backing of other countries Mr. Stimson's acts exerted only a moral pressure. The only actual step taken was to bring the American Navy to the Pacific for the duration of the crisis, which merely increased the general tension without changing Japan's attitude.

Although there was considerable unofficial opinion in America in favor of an economic boycott of Japan—led by such figures as Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University and Newton D. Baker—the general public and Congress did not seem to share this view. They thought that a stronger policy might lead to war.

There were actually two bills before Congress at the time which would have authorized the President to prohibit the shipment of arms and munitions to states that had violated treaties, but these were not seriously considered.

Today the Japanese armies are again fighting in China in disregard of the Nine Power Pact, and another puppet state has been formed in Central China under Wang Ching-wei, a former Chinese Premier. Vital commercial interests, particularly those of Great Britain, are being interfered with more and more. All affected powers have at times made diplomatic protests. Now that Britain has mollified its stand, the United States is left somewhat alone after abrogating the Trade Treaty of 1911 and threatening economic reprisals.

There are many observers who believe that if all nations were to follow Secretary of State Cordell Hull's lead, then Japan would have to modify its actions, as it might have had to do in 1932 if all states had declared themselves without hesitation in favor of nonrecognition. The League did later pass a resolution similar to the nonrecognition doctrine. But this had little effect because it had not come at the crucial moment. There is also serious doubt about the ability of unaided nonrecognition to check a determined aggressor.

Moral Embargo

Though much public opinion in the United States appears in favor of more drastic action and though a moral embargo on the scale of bombing planes has already been applied, Secretary Hull is opposed for the present to the embargo proposals now before Congress. He feels that he has gone as far as he can without endangering peace. By merely holding the threat of economic sanctions over the heads of the Japanese, Mr. Hull hopes to induce them to guarantee American rights and the maintenance of the Open Door in China.

A comparison of the measures undertaken by Secretaries Stimson and Hull in regard to Japan would seem to show that as yet Mr. Hull has not done anything much more drastic than his predecessor. However, the abrogation of the trade treaty has carried American policy a definite step farther. Mr. Hull has shown the Japanese that the United States is in earnest about its rights in China, and he has opened the way for an embargo as a possible step in American foreign policy if the rights of others continue to be endangered by Japan.

It remains to be seen whether the independent action of the United States will have more effect today than it did in 1932.

Scholarships Offered By Confederate Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Several tuition and part tuition scholarships awarded by the Virginia division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy each year are still available, U. D. C. officials here report. These scholarships, awarded to young men and women of Confederate ancestry, are a part of the educational work of the organization.

The committee on education of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Mrs. James Edwin Woodard, Chairman, offers tuition and part tuition scholarships to lineal descendants of Confederate veterans, who must be indorsed by the president of the division and the division chairman of education. These include 158 scholarships, 113 of which have not been filled, and several on scholarships. The University of Virginia will consider for special scholarships a limited number of applications endorsed by the education committee.

All applications with endorsements are to be filed with the general chairman of education before June 15. Only one candidate may be presented by each division for any one scholarship.

Nazi Clocks Set Ahead As Wartime Measure

BERLIN, April 1 (AP)—Germany's clocks were set ahead one hour today as a wartime measure. The Allies already are on summer time.

Mickey Mouse's 'Dad' Is Thoughtful

George H. Phillips; © Walt Disney Productions

Walt Disney Looks Over Others of His Family

Here they are, some of the army of little ones that have delighted millions of grown-ups as well as little ones all over the world. Here are Figaro the Cat, Cleo the Goldfish in the bowl, and Jiminy Cricket on the rim, while Pinocchio regards them all.

Chiang Asks Aid for Peace In Far East

CHUNGKING, April 1 (AP)—Co-operation of the United States, Britain, and Soviet Russia to help restore peace in the Far East was urged by Gen. Chiang Kai-chek today in an address before the final meeting of the People's political Council here.

He said that termination of the war in Finland had narrowed the scope of the European war and that hence peace in China, as a result of the co-operation of Washington, London, and Moscow, is possible.

The Chinese leader declared that Japan's growing weakness was manifested in the formation of the Wang Ching-wei regime at Nanking, which he asserted is being used to fool the Japanese people and the outside world.

Asserting that Chinese resistance is not only continuing but actually getting stronger, he said the determination of the Chinese forces had increased and they were fighting harder than ever before.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek outlined a three-point program for a Chinese victory, based on national unity, improved national health and improvement in government through increased efficiency of local governments and political organizations leading to a constitutional government.

He urged the members of the Council, as leaders of the people, to intensify the struggle against the Japanese—and against traitors.

He said that the military outlook was favorable for China for in the last six months Japanese casualties in Hunan, Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Suiyuan Provinces totaled upward of 230,000.

The address was applauded by the 160 delegates assembled in the auditorium of the National Military Council. Many Government leaders and State Ministers were present. This is the final meeting of the Council, which has been a link between the masses and the Government, which is dominated by one party, the Kuomintang. The Council is to be superseded by a National Assembly, expected to come into being next November.

Chinese Regain Wuyuan Base

PEIPING (AP)—Chinese soldiers under Gen. Ma Chan-shan and Gen. Fu Tso-yi, Suiyuan Province commander, on April 1 reoccupied the town of Wuyuan, a strategic base in Western Suiyuan Province, after the Japanese had withdrawn toward Paotowchen.

The Japanese, setting out early this year on an expedition to capture General Ma, occupied Wuyuan on Feb. 4 and again in March, but apparently found unsatisfactory their communications with Paotowchen across 80 miles of desert.

The pursuit of General Ma carried the Japanese to the deepest point of their penetration into Asia.

The Chinese General, hero of the Nonni River battle during the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1932, was announced officially as having been slain eight years ago. This was reported to Emperor Hirohito by Japanese officers and, according to Japanese belief, anything reported to the Emperor becomes "irrevocable."

U. S. Stiffens Stand In Ignoring Wang

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1 — A clear warning that Japan can expect no improvement in American-Japanese relations so long as it continues its present course in China is seen here in Secretary of State Cordell Hull's week end statement that the United States would refuse recognition to the Japanese-dominated "All-China" Government of Wang Ching-wei now operating in Nanking.

The Secretary's declaration that the United States would continue to recognize Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's Nationalist Government at Chungking as the rightful Chinese Government makes it clear, according to State Department officials, that only a radical change in Japanese policy can win American good will and that this country is not weakening in its opposition to attempts to establish Japanese hegemony on the Asiatic mainland under the guise of settling "incidents."

Mr. Hull's statement occasioned no surprise here since it was in line with the general policy of this country of refusing to recognize conquest by aggression. It did, however, strike observers as being unusually forthright in its stigmatization of the Japanese policy.

Strong Statement

It is held that the State Department made the statement a strong one to serve a double purpose. In the first place, it would warn Japan that whatever arrangement it might make with other nations, particularly Great Britain and Soviet Russia, concerning the new Wang puppet-regime, it could not buy its way into American graces with talk of a "new order in China."

In the second place, it would remind Tokyo that while Washington had taken no further action after the abrogation of the 1911 Commercial Treaty between Japan and the United States it still had several potent economic weapons that could easily be put into effect if need be.

In the past, American action in regard to the Sino-Japanese war has frequently paralleled British action. It is recognized here, however, that the European war has now weakened the British diplomatic position in the Far East and that consequently American action must be stronger if it is to be effective.

Japan's Expectations

Finally, Washington recognizes that, although the Japanese professed high hopes regarding the future of the Wang Government, Tokyo is realistic enough to recognize that the United States would not acknowledge it, at least at this stage of the game.

It is pointed out that the long period of delay which Japan experienced in setting up the Wang Government, deadline after deadline being passed, did not indicate any stability on the part of the Nanking regime nor any great hope in Japan as to its future. Although the Japanese profess the utmost support for Mr. Wang, it is not forgotten than Japan recently invited Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek to lay down his arms and work out a modus vivendi with Tokyo.

According to word received here, the Japanese Government, people, and less belligerent Army officers would welcome an immediate peace that would leave Japan in control of trade in certain areas but would leave most of the country in the hands of the Chungking Government.

The refusal of the United States to recognize the Wang regime may serve as an additional argument for those Japanese who are pressing for a cessation of the hostilities.

Blow to Accord

TOKYO, April 1 (AP)—Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, said today that refusal of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to recognize the new Chinese Regime of Wang Ching-wei, former Chinese Premier, would damage efforts to improve Japanese-United States relations.

Asked whether United States recognition of the Japanese-sponsored regime of Mr. Wang was a pre-requisite to settlement of Japanese-American problems in China, Mr. Suma replied "I wouldn't go that far but obviously such an abrupt announcement will hamper our attempts to ameliorate relations with the United States."

Wang Regime In China Seen As Temporary

NANKING, April 1 (AP)—The new Wang Ching-wei regime was pictured by usually informed sources today as merely a temporary bridge to cross the diplomatic chasm between Tokyo and Chungking.

Although the Wang Government, established only Saturday, outwardly is supposed to have full Japanese approval and co-operation, some sources say a strong group in the Japanese Army favors prompt settlement with Chiang Kai-shek.

They are said to make three provisos, however: (1) Chungking's agreement to participate in the anti-Comintern alliance; (2) recognition of Manchukuo; (3) recognition of Japan's "special position" in North China.

The last is believed to be the principal obstacle. It is considered extremely doubtful whether Chiang ever would agree to hand over the three wealthy northern provinces, Hopeh, Shantung, and Shansi.

Many Chinese fear such terms would be a prelude to another invasion of the rest of China after Japan had time to recover her economic and military strength.

Envoy Appointed

TOKYO, April 1 (AP)—Japan today named its Ambasasdor to represent Nippon at the Japanese-controlled puppet government of China. Former Premier Nobuyuki Abe wil go to Nanking as the envoy to the regime established by Wang Ching-wei.

Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, declared that formal recognition of the new Wang regime would be given by Japan within the present month.

Foresaw Criticism

OSAKA, Japan (AP) — Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita said March 31 that Japan had expected the stand of the United States Government in opposition to the new Chinese central regime established with Japan's blessing under Premier Wang Ching-wei.

Mr. Arita said that without regard to the failure of Washington to recognize the Wang regime Japan would pursue as her immediate task an attempt to enlist the support of all the people of China for it.

After that, said the Foreign Minister, third powers will be "compelled to recognize the national government, whether they like it or not."

Arrests Ordered

CHUNGKING, China (AP)—Although there appeared to be no means of implementing the decree, the Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek March 31 ordered the arrest of "72 renegades who joined the bogus regime at Nanking" — The Japanese-sponsored government established under Wang Ching-wei.

Among those named for arrest are Wang Keh-min and Liang Hung-tze, heads respectively of the Japanese-controlled Peiping and Nanking local regimes.

Mickey, Donald and Ferdinand Think New Disney Studio 'Tops'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BURBANK, Calif., April 1 — With spring in the air Walt Disney got down his baseball equipment this morning, knocked out a practice homer, and with Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, those Seven Dwarfs and all their friends, climbed aboard the whizzing spheroid for a trip up California's San Fernando Valley.

Enroute, Mickey entertained with a xylophone solo on Ferdinand's smiling teeth while Pluto and Goofy were a howling success in duets. The Big Bad Wolf dragged his feet all the way and tried to hang up the party with skyhooks. But after skidding on a slippery cloud, banging into a mammoth hailstone, landing in a fleecy ditch, and using a thunderbolt for a tow car, they made a crash landing near the Burbank Union Terminal Airport.

First thing off the ball the Three Little Pigs, Disney's master builders, spied workmen taking down a sign that read "Construction Boss, Walt Disney Studios," and the secret was out. The new home for Disney animated cartoons is almost finished.

Donald Inspects Water Tower

Cocky Donald Duck gave his sailor's cap a more jaunty perch and quacked off to inspect the water works, a shiny new water tower still hot from the welder's electrodes. Pinocchio with Jiminy Cricket riding one shoulder and Cleo in her goldfish bowl under the other, strode into the new animation building where William Garity, chief engineer was making last-minute adjustments on a beautiful instrument panel. From there he will be able to control the atmospheric conditions in every Disney Studio. The whole 51-acre tract is the first completely air-conditioned motion picture studio city in the world.

The Blue Fairy thought it was all very wonderful, for now some 900 artists employed at exacting tasks would have the very latest in control of sound, air movement, temperature and cleanliness.

In the animation building alone the rooms all have varying exposures, occupancies and internal loads. In the Camera building the theme is "keep things clean" for even one particle of dust may be harmful to a finished picture. Tremendous heat loads from banked studio lights had to be disposed of without drafts. On the orchestra and dialogue stages, air requirements had to be adjusted to one person or a hundred. Fresh air intakes had to be guarded against bringing in the zooming of airplane motors from the nearby terminal.

Press a Button for Good Air

Mickey wasn't too interested in what Bill Garity had to say about how all the water needed for air conditioning would come from underground, and how the air would be heated, humidified and cleaned in winter and cooled, dried and cleaned in summer, all controlled by a central operating panel.

He was willing to admit it really was a dandy instrument board, full of dials, switches, and indicators, so that if Mistress Mary wanted her stage cooler and Little Miss Muffet banged on the pipes for more heat, both could be satisfied.

Mickey was more interested in something else. He was making a mental note of fun possibilities when, as, and if Mr. Disney turned him loose here someday. He would try out new improvisations involving sweeping changes in all the adjustments. What music there would be! He'd show the General Electric engineers who installed all this, something really new in "mixtures."

Fortunately for him, Mr. Disney was busy inspecting his own new office where Doc, Happy, and the other dwarfs were having a merry time skating on the new plate glass that protected the Boss's desk.

Watch out, Michael. Any such mousey-shines in the Engineering Department and you'll end up in the ink-pot again with the stopper pushed down tight!

Hull's Statement on China

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP) — Secretary Hull declares that the United States "of course" continues to recognize the Chinese Nationalist Government at Chungking rather than the new Japanese regime set up at Nanking.

In a statement, Secretary Hull said:

In the light of what has happened in various parts of China since 1931, the setting up of a new regime at Nanking has the appearance of a further step in a program of one country by armed force to impose its will upon a neighboring country and to block off a large area of the world from normal political and economic relationships with the rest of the world.

The developments there appear to be following the pattern of other regimes and systems which have been set up in China under the aegis of an outside power and which in their functioning especially favor the interests of that outside power and deny to nationals of the United States and other third countries enjoyment of long-established rights of equal and fair treatment which are legally and justly theirs.

The Government of the United States has noted statements of high officials of that outside power that their country intends to respect the political independence and the freedom of the other country and that with the development of affairs in East Asia this intention will be demonstrated. To this Government, the circumstances, both military and diplomatic, which have attended the setting up of the new regime at Nanking do not seem consistent with such an intention.

The attitude of the United States toward use of armed force as an instrument of national policy is well known. Its attitude and position with regard to various aspects of the situation in the Far East have been made clear on numerous occasions. That attitude and position remain unchanged.

This Government again makes full reservation of this country's rights under international law and existing treaties and agreements.

Twelve years ago the Government of the United States recognized, as did other governments, the National Government of the Republic of China. The Government of the United States has ample reason for believing that that Government, with capital now at Chungking, has had and still has the allegiance and support of the majority of the Chinese people. The Government of the United States, of course, continues to recognize that Government as the Government of China.

Japanese Active in Shanghai

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, April 1—An open Japanese bid for control of the International Settlement is seen here in announcement by the Japanese Residents' Association today that it demands more seats on the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Five Japanese candidates have been nominated for the 14-member Council. Elections occur April 10 and 11. Only two seats have customarily been allotted to Japan. This compares with two Americans, five British, and five Chinese.

Coming soon after establishment at Nanking of a new central puppet government under Wang Ching-wei, the Shanghai action indicates growing Japanese assertion of political control in China.

Yukichi Hayashi, Chairman of the Japanese Election Committee, declared that the Nipponese now outnumber other foreigners. There are now 70,000 Japanese residents in Shanghai, he said, including more than 3,000 voting taxpayers, compared with 2,800 British.

"Therefore it is only natural that we seek to elect five instead of two Council members," Mr. Hayashi added. "We want to discard the dictatorship of any one group and allow an administration truly international."

The election of even three Japanese would overthrow Occidental control of the Council, it is recognized here, since Japan has ways of influencing or dictating the five Chinese votes.

Story of Aid to Needy Peoples Told by Near East Foundation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Comparatively few Americans, but many, many humble persons in Greece, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Cyprus and Syria, would have known the significance of any special observance of recent American-and-Near-East anniversary—if there had been any special observance of it. The anniversary was that of the beginning of "a new and greatly needed type of human service" by the Near East Foundation, which took occasion to give an account of its stewardship.

Work done among the starving and poorer people of the lands named resembles a combination of Work Projects Administration and community chest activity, but on a much slenderer base.

The story began in 1930 when a fire in Smyrna left many homeless, and Greece opened its doors to 1,500,000 refugees and settled them in the war-torn fields of Macedonia as well as in urban centers.

Wide Range of Service

As the work grew it came to represent a wide range of practical service in education, health, agriculture, recreation, social welfare, and leadership training. Sixty of these projects either have been completed or require no further attention from the Foundation, or are integrated with the programs of the country itself. Forty projects are under way in the countries named, and are reaching and serving 154,446 persons.

In the 15 years preceding 1930 the organization known as Near East Relief had provided emergency aid to thousands of refugees and orphans, and in 1923 had assisted in the exchange of sections of population between Greece and Turkey.

But by 1930 the problems had changed from relief to reconstruction, resettlement, and adjustment of large numbers of people to unfamiliar, barren and in some ways perilous lands.

Solution of Problem

Near East Foundation, as representative of the American people, undertook the solution of these new problems. Constructive projects were established with the hope of eliminating causes of famine and restoring shattered morale.

Ten years of testing under all sorts of conditions have developed a method of handling this acute problem involving great numbers of people, and the method may be said to be held in readiness for application to similar conditions elsewhere in the world at the conclusion of present hostilities.

Community sharing of responsibility, partnership with the government involved, use of funds for service rather than to build institutions, definiteness in planning and working, and the building of every project into the life of the country: these are the basic aims of the Foundation.

Troy Methodists Ask Pension Fund

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y. (AP)—The Troy Conference of the Methodist Church voted March 30 to inaugurate a campaign to raise $350,000 for a ministerial reserve pension fund to take care of retired ministers.

William J. Leonard, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, reported a total endowment fund of $281,687.19 and $13,477.72 paid the Treasurer for Conference claimants.

For the first time in the history of Conference, women were summoned to organize and elect representatives to the jurisdictional and national boards.

Mrs. George W. Pike, Schenectady, was named chairman of the group's provisional conference of the Women's Society of Christian Service and Mrs. Theodore R. Bundy, Saranac Lake, was elected secretary.

Dr. Mark A. Dawber, Executive Secretary of the New York Council, Methodist Home Missions, believes a new rural community is emerging in the United States.

Addressing the Conference, Dr. Dawber said the "breakdown of the small school and trade area is affecting the most intimate social relationships."

"The peril facing democracy," he continued, "is the weakening of the community basis of life. To recreate in America the community spirit and purpose is a most urgent demand on rural statesmanship."

Earlier, the Conference adopted a resolution condemning lynching, pointing out that in seven years 102 lynchings had occurred. The group urged the United States Senate to pass pending anti-lynching legislation.

Stimson Doctrine Acts as Cleaver

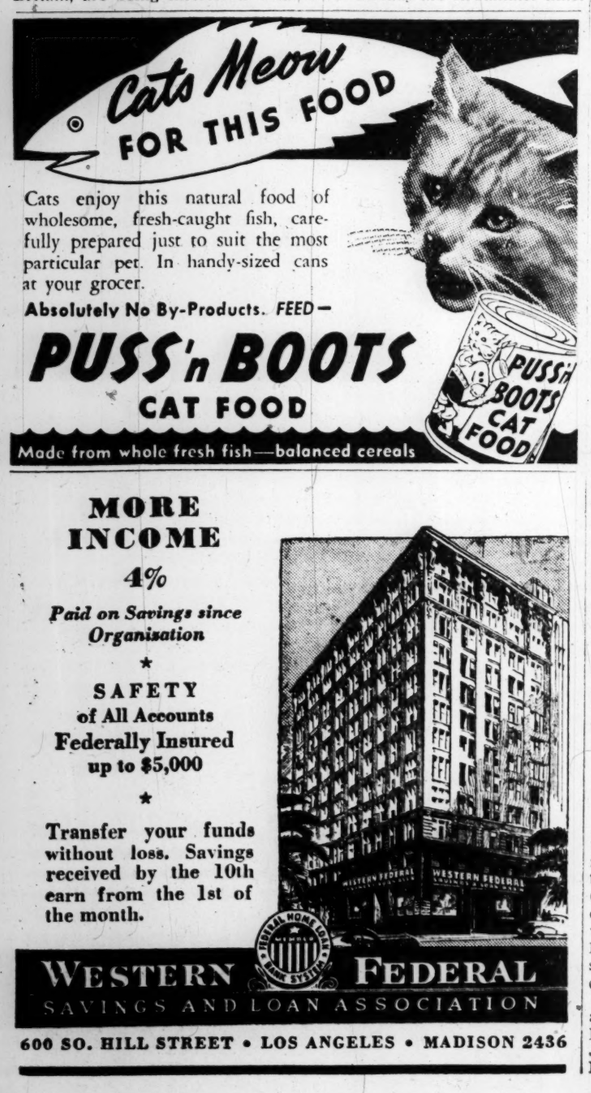
By the Associated Press

Washington, April 1

Conquests and changing frontiers abroad are calling sharply to the attention of United States officials a condition caused by the American doctrine of non-recognition of territory acquired through force.

The doctrine, enunciated on Jan. 7, 1932, by former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, is placing the United States in the position of refusing to recognize an ever expanding portion of the World's area. At this moment the populations of countries—or rather former countries—embraced within the doctrine total around 150,000,000 persons as follows:

	People
Manchukuo	34,200,923
Ethiopia	7,600,000
Albania	1,003,124
Poland	32,347,300
Czechoslovakia	14,000,000
China-under-Japan	60,000,000
Total, six countries	149,151,347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FOR THIS FOOD
Cats enjoy this natural food of wholesome, fresh-caught fish, carefully prepared just to suit the most particular pet. In handy-sized cans at your grocer.
Absolutely No By-Products. FEED—
PUSS'n BOOTS
CAT FOOD
Made from whole fresh fish—balanced cereals
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Education Gains in Mississippi

After "Mr. Markham Goes to Washington," he journeys into the South, writing his impressions as an American long absent from his homeland. Following is the twentieth of his articles.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—Mississippi is impoverished by its wealth. At least by one form of its wealth, namely its children. In almost no other State is so large a proportion of the population young as in Mississippi. In very few other places are so many schools required for every thousand people as here. And in very few other places is it so difficult to supply them.

One reason is that practically all of Mississippi's children live in the country. They are widely scattered. So it is harder to provide them with adequate schools. Secondly, more than half of the children are Negroes. Their parents have very little property and cannot provide support for adequate negro schools. Consequently the white people must make up the difference. But most of Mississippi's white people are propertyless, too. They are farmers, but don't own their farms. A majority of them can pay no property or income taxes and only a minimum of taxes on consumption. So how can they support adequate schools for their own children and in addition help the Negroes pay for theirs? This is a difficult problem which the Mississippians are making very great sacrifices to solve.

Educational Progress

An illustration of striking educational progress is the rapid growth in the number of consolidated white schools. In 1910 there were two; in 1920 there were 470; in 1929 there were 984. During this period the number of pupils enrolled in such schools increased from 205 to 178,193; of those transported, from 65 to 106,915. And during the decade since 1929, the movement has been even more rapid.

In 1937 the State Superintendent for Education reported, "During the last 10 years high schools decreased in number from 730 to 565, but the enrollment increased from 36,583 to 56,565. Most of the best modern buildings in Mississippi are schools. They are setting the standard for architectural improvement all along the line."

One of the largest country schools in the United States is said to be the one at Crystal Springs, Miss., which has 1,457 pupils and serves an area of 116 square miles. Mississippians assert that in no other State is so large a proportion of the white population taken to school in busses.

The educational improvement, however, is not confined merely to establishing better plants. The standard of instruction has changed. Not only are all teachers required to have training equivalent to a college course in their specialties, but a general program of "curriculum revision" is being carried out. One might almost call this an educational "protracted meeting" in the best sense of the word. It is a permanent cultural "revival."

More Vital Education

Its aim is to make education less scholastic and more vital, to establish "democratic relations" between teachers and pupils. It aims not chiefly to give credits but preparation for living and making a living.

An official bulletin concerning this plan says, "The work of the school must be better adapted to conditions in which we live. Boys and girls must be provided with a greater variety of experiences—more attention must be given to needs and purposes."

Of course, such things as that have been said so many times by educators that they sound banal, but it is not banal that a State educational system has set out to put them into practice. Special courses are given each year to acquaint teachers and laymen with the new program. Usually more than 10,000 people take advantage of the opportunity.

So significant is this movement that Teachers' College at Columbia University, New York City, includes Mississippi's Program Bulletin on its "Annual List of Outstanding Courses of Study." "More than 40 colleges, including Yale, Ohio State, Stanford, and California have used Mississippi's educational bulletins as reference material for curriculum construction courses in laboratories."

Mississippi Moves Ahead

Of course, social transformation doesn't come with one crusade, one "protracted meeting," or one five-year plan, but for its new school plants, new ideals and new spirit Mississippi deserves every commendation.

All that has been written so far applies only to white education, that is, to less than half of Mississippi's children. The Negroes are in a less favorable situation. Here is a typical contrast as shown by official data: There are 312 accredited high schools for white children, only 15 for Negroes. There are 61,227 white high school students; 9,072 negro students. That means about seven to one, although there are actually more negro children than white in Mississippi.

According to the last report of the State Superintendent of Public Education there are 1,509 grade schools for white children and 3,753 for Negroes. Plainly most Negroes still go to little "one teacher schools." For about 40 per cent of the negro schools no "public building" exists. They are held in churches, lodges, homes or other places.

The school term "in most of the counties ran for six months—in a few for four or five." Six hundred of the 6,000 negro teachers were college graduates; 3,000 had less than high school training.

This situation leaves much to be desired, but even here there is great progress. It is well to remember that "there was not a single public school for Negroes before 1860." By 1870 there were only 81. Before 1870, "there was no uniform system for white or colored. Until 1885 free education for both was openly combatted." Mississippi's educational system has been largely established within the last 40 years. The chief progress, indeed, has been made within 20 years.

It deserves to be stressed that Mississippi is giving great attention to vocational training and works in close co-operation with national projects. There are 585 schools of agriculture, home economics, and trade, of which a fourth are for Negroes. 4-H Clubs are scattered throughout the whole state.

In addition to giving this education for living, the Government of Mississippi is helping provide its citizens with means for making a living. Near the vocational schools are rising plants where the vocations may be practiced. As a result of this new "balancing program," industrial employment increased 26.6 per cent in two years, and the volume of industrial wages rose by 43 per cent. Rubber plants on the spot are turning Mississippi's choice cotton into auto tires. Local plants will convert Mississippi's sweet potatoes into starch; Mississippi's wood into paper; its trees into ships; its stumps into ink; its nuts into oil; and its milk into cheese.

This new dynamic of Mississippi, building new business and arousing new interest, has caused so much new traffic that the income from gasoline taxes mounted by 64.9 per cent last year.

Mississippi still has a long way to go—as most of us have. It also got a late start. It is strenuously trying to make up time.

Solution of Farm Problem Seen in New Uses for Crops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 1—If the Government would spend even a part of the money it appropriates for subsidizing farmers, paying them for limiting their production, in subsidizing industrial research into new uses for farm products to take up these surpluses, the country's "farm problem" would practically solve itself.

Such at least was the contention of one speaker at the National Farm Chemurgic Conference which closed here March 29. And in other speeches the bright promises of chemurgic research as at least a partial solution to the problem were glowingly pictured.

A Hoosier farmer, a Missourian in the farm management business, a Chicago banker, and a New York commodity broker all agreed that rather than limiting production, new markets for surplus crops should be found.

In short, these men from different walks of life pleaded for the same thing—an attack upon the problem of insufficient farm income, and indirectly of inadequate industrial income, through finding new non-food uses for surpluses that now go begging and drag down prices.

Of Benefit to Both

All agreed that it is to the interest of business, as well as to agriculture, to get a fair relationship between the prices of the two groups. Each group is the other's good customer. Each is helped when the other can afford to buy what he wants. But they agreed also in holding that the current farm program of the Government should be drastically changed.

Said J. D. Rathbun, who manages the Indiana farms of George Ade, the humorist:

"In my opinion, the present plan of paying the farmer hundreds of millions of dollars to take land out of production, because we have too much surplus, will never work. During the past seven years while this plan has been tried, the records will show that with smaller acreage, production and surpluses have increased. The farmer when confronted with the problem of reduced acreage naturally turns his attention to building up his soil, intensive farming, use of fertilizers, choice seeds such as hybrid corn, By these means he is able to increase his yields per acre and we have larger surpluses than ever before."

The answer, to Mr. Rathbun, is to spend less government cash to restrict production, more to find new chemurgic uses of farm surpluses. It would pay the government to take even a small part of the money it now spends as farm subsidy, he said, and turn it over to the State Apricultural Experiment Stations for chemurgic research.

"They have already done great work along these lines but are handicapped by lack of finances," he declared. "With increased funds they could really make strides."

D. Howard Doane, of St. Louis, Mo., who manages farms from the Gulf Coast to the Upper Mississippi Valley, proposed subsidizing the farmer, not to raise less, but to try out new non-surplus crops and to employ more labor. It would be worth while, also, to give a bonus to industries which would be willing to use surplus farm products in new ways until they got their plants safely through the pilot stages, he held.

At present, said Mr. Doane, the Nation's agricultural policy is encouraging farmers to mechanize their farms and employ less labor. It is also paying them for restricting volume of production, while, according to his figures, some 72,000,000 acres of foreign soil is employed to grow crops used in the United States. Adopt policies which would give this market to America farmers, find new uses for the remaining surpluses, and you will reverse a trend which Mr. Doane maintains brings on scarcity.

Waste Becomes Profit

A vision of what can be done through chemurgy—the finding of non-food uses for farm surpluses through chemistry—was painted by Clinton T. Revere, of Laird, Bissell, & Meeds, New York City.

"Waste products, formerly dumped into ravines, will change farm and structure when touched by the magic wand of chemistry," he predicted. As for industry, it will mean, he said, "new jobs, with a vanishing of the specter of unemployment."

More realistic was C. B. Jennett, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Chicago, who said he proposed no cure-all for the agricultural situation, but thought the chemurgists were moving in the right direction. The right road, he held, is that in the direction of less artificial control of farm practices, more effort to stimulate foreign trade markets by reasonable trade treaties, and a broadening of domestic markets by stimulating new uses for farm products, just as the chemurgists are doing.

Philadelphians' Art Efforts Crowned as 'Woodmere' Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 1—The opening of Woodmere Gallery, Inc., writes the climactic chapter of a story of practical beauty and public service that began 25 years ago when two Philadelphia millionaires talked over the possibility of founding on their two Chestnut Hill estates a worthwhile community art center.

The one, John T. Morris, had developed a notable botanical garden; the other, Charles Knox Smith, a gallery with 600 paintings dating from Italian painters of the seventeenth century to Barbizon School painters of the nineteenth, and including also pieces of sculpture, many vases, a collection of oriental furniture, ivories and rugs, a collection of laces, and of Dresden and Meissen china.

Not long ago the Morris Arboretum, gift of the millionaire's sister to the University of Pennsylvania, was thrown open to the public, and the opening today of Woodmere Gallery, erstwhile home of Charles Knox Smith, consummates the onetime dream of the two friends.

Of Peculiar Interest

Woodmere Gallery, Inc., as a community center is of peculiar interest to America's art public. During the last century many individuals developed collections that were really accumulations, based upon personal taste and the surface trend of the times.

When such collections ultimately come into public possession through bequest, with the stipulation that the art objects be housed in the original building, their care becomes both a community trust and a community problem.

When Charles Knox Smith left his collections for public use he made such a stipulation, and because of it, and despite the attractive $300,000 endowment awarded by Orphans' Court, a $15,000 grant for house repairs, and approximately $3,000 a year in funds for purchase of works of art, neither the Philadelphia Museum of Art nor the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts would run "Woodmere," Mr. Smith's Victorian mansion, as a gallery annex.

Service to Art Seen

The Germantown Art League and the Chestnut Hill Art Center, however, undertook the obligation. Organizations devoted to the work of living artists, these groups saw in the Smith bequest the opportunity for active art service.

White the 600 paintings will be housed in the reconstructed mansion, only the best are being shown in the opening exhibition.

The main exhibition gallery is one of the most impressive in the country, a peculiarly shaped, duplex room, with a long outer curving wall, and a broken, angular inner series of walls. Space below gives ample room for large canvases, and for sculpture in well-lighted niches, while a balcony above is adaptable for smaller works.

A second, smaller gallery of more orthodox shape, three large classrooms for painting or sculpture, and a fourth in a metamorphosed barn on the property, as well as two beautiful little individual studios for artists in the square tower of the old building provide physical facilities second to none for a community art venture.

Administering Woodmere Gallery, Inc., is a board representing sponsoring organizations, and comprising also, in accordance with the terms of the bequest, the Presidents of the Philadelphia Art Club and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Dr. William J. Coverley-Smith is President, Edith Emerson, Vice-President, Albert W. Porter, Treasurer, and Mrs. James G. B. Perkins, Jr., Secretary. Hugh D. Scott, Jr., is chairman of the Board.

J. Joseph Capolino, Philadelphia painter, long active with the Chestnut Hill Art Center, has been appointed Curator, with the assistance of Lincoln E. Smith, son of the founder.

Merriment in Color and Crinkle

Robert E. Coates

In the Hat Shop

At Framingham, Mass., as at Danbury, Conn., the machine leaves certain tasks to the craftsman.

Scheme for Halloween

Cups, plates, napkins, cloth, and decorations all of paper; some scissors and wire work in evidence.

People Start Paper Styles; Makers Come On With Goods

On With the Job
Three-part series of 36 articles.
First of 12 articles on "The Factory Tells the Story."

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Fezziwig's Christmas party apparently went off all right without paper hats. Dickens doubtless felt it sufficient preparation that "the floor was swept and watered, the lamps were trimmed, fuel was heaped upon the fire; and the warehouse was as snug, and warm, and dry, and bright a ball-room as you would desire to see upon a winter's night."

Yet think what added gaiety would have graced the scene if, in addition to "one vast substantial smile," Mrs. Fezziwig had worn a paper hat, something in a poke bonnet with a gilded edge and a cerulean frill, and the very thing for Mrs. Fezziwig's round face. The three Miss Fezziwigs, "beaming and lovable," surely would have had their charms enhanced by any one of the paper bonnets on the stitching counter of the factory which I have just visited. A plaid Tam o'Shanter with a black pompon, or a salmon-pink cap the shape of a baker's, or a blue and green adaptation of a tea-cosy, would have increased the festive air. The six young followers whose hearts the three Miss Fezziwigs broke should certainly have worn tasseled nightcaps of crimson paper, or mortarboards of silver and purple. The housemaid and her cousin the baker, and the cook with "her brother's particular friend, the milkman," would have made old Fezziwig cry "Hilli-ho!" louder than ever, if they had only worn paper hats and carried noisemakers that whistled and rattled and tooted and squeaked and made all those other alarming sounds which render the modern ballroom a bedlam on Christmas or New Year's Eve.

Hitting on Ideas

Today Mrs. Fezziwig would probably spend the fortnight before the party attending "hostess" classes at the nearest crepe paper shop, learning to concoct artificial bouquets for centerpieces, nut-baskets disguised as hobgoblins, and favors with perhaps a lollipop at one end and a miniature umbrella at the other. She would never be contented with just having the floor swept and watered, and the lamps trimmed. It might have been all right in Dickens' time to "stick a bit o' Christmas" in the veal and ham pies, but parties are big business now. Industry has built up popular demand, and popular demand in turn is building up industry; so that 2,500 persons work in a Massachusetts factory all the week, the year around, to provide the trimmings considered necessary whenever three or more people get together and say, "Let's have a party."

Food would be consumed whether parties were held or not, but paper hats, place cards, favors, crackers and noisemakers depend for their existence on people's having fun. By now, Christmas decorations have been packed off to dealers or stored in warehouses, while next year's May baskets are spread out on tables where party trimmers toil.

Perhaps the theme of this summer's party is boat-racing, with sailing ships, life-belts, anchors and sailor-costumes as decoration, but next year a new theme must present itself for the party on the lawn. It need not be new for the party-makers. They may repeat their party programs year after year, but the manufacturer must have something new to sell, or thinks he must, and those thousands of persons from whom ideas are collected cudgel their wits to supply them. They are all sorts of persons—the office clerk who suddenly comes upon a new way of knitting twisted crepe into a fabric; the mother whose child puts his foot through a paper banner and inspires a new broken surface for interior hangings; the mechanic who discovers that a sewing machine used a certain way produces a new edging to a poke bonnet—any one, in fact, who thinks of anything different, and practical, may contribute to the novelty output of the crepe paper mill.

Right Color for Occasion

The actual making of paper novelties lies chiefly in the hands of the consumer and not of the factory. Some paper hats and such pieces as table covers are finished in the factory, but the producer has cleverly educated the public to do its own party trimming. All lessons are free, but of course, the demand for materials increases constantly. It is a subtle factor, this knowledge of the joy people experience in making their own decorations. And it is so very much cheaper to make one's own autumn bouquet of zinnias or chrysanthemums, for example, than to buy one ready-made, in the gift shops or departments of home furnishings. All manner of objects are utilized in connection with the paper—macaroni covered with sealing wax, the kernels of breakfast cereals painted or varnished to represent berries, and so forth.

Almost anything appears possible now, with the vast color range of crepe paper. To pick at random a group of ideas from a party suggestion book, there is the progressive buffet supper, starting a kind of international cruise with a setting in the Hawaiian Islands. The fruit cup, en masse, ready to be served into individual portions, is put into hollowed pineapple halves, surrounded with palm leaves of green crepe paper. The table cloth is of yellow paper, and the napkins of brown. The serving girls wear fringed paper skirts and Hawaiian leis in orange-colored paper. Realistic miniature palm trees are achieved by leaves cut in green paper and caught with fine wire to a bending trunk of corks strung together.

Geographical Fancies

Ports of Scandinavian lands inspire the table holding the course of scalloped fish. On a turquoise paper cover, a fishnet of yellow twisted paper is stretched. Boats with Viking sails of red paper make an attractive fleet for centrepiece. The pastry course has a background of French atmosphere, gay with the little flower carts of Provence.

Humorous, back-to-school parties, with dunce-cap candle holders, favors in the shape of school bells, and little scholars of covered wire and crepe paper carrying chocolate-bar books under their tiny arms are a few of the notions available. Lollipops are dressed up in innumerable ways. "Life-savers" have their party dress. Gum drops impaled on tooth-picks, plus a few inches of crepe paper, form some of the most amazing things to play with while the guest sits wondering what, if anything will happen next. Even picnics now have their decoration in paper plate and napkin, and in paper spoons and forks. To indicate that the free-of-charge training pays the manufacturer, a certain store which gives "hostess courses" sold materials to the amount of $16,000 in 1938, as a direct result of handicraft classes.

Giving Youth Business Start In Their Own Plants, Spreads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 1—The Junior Achievement movement which trains city boys to qualify for employment by organizing them in little business companies of their own where they get practical experience in making and selling their own products is spreading to the Middle West.

The attempt is to put the city boy, whether from underprivileged or white collar neighborhoods, through the paces of business enterprise, thus training him for industry by much the same technique that the 4-H Club gives practical farm experience and training to rural boys and girls.

Whether the city young folks set up their little company to make and sell toys, leather goods, or bicycle license plates, every member has his turn at being bookkeeper, president of the company, sales manager, and just plain workman. In this way he obtains first hand information about the problems of capital, labor, and management, it is pointed out, and understands better the American plan of free enterprise.

Now in Seven States

The more than 900 little companies already established in seven States mainly along the eastern seaboard have proved so successful in reducing unemployment among the ranks of the Junior Achievement members that many requests have come from the Middle West to have companies organized here, according to George C. Hager, a national Junior Achievement officer who is directing the organization work in Chicago. Mr. Hager is immediate past president of Rotary International.

Plans are under way to establish a staff in Chicago this April, Mr. Hager said, and within a year it is hoped to have a branch of the New York headquarters set up here. Shortly afterward it is expected to extend the movement by setting up branch offices in San Francisco and in Atlanta, Ga.

"Our main difficulty now," said Mr. Hager, "is to keep a supervising staff and leaders in industry, who volunteer their services, abreast of the calls coming in to have the miniature companies organized. Several hundred requests are now in my file from midwest cities including St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, and Des Moines."

To Train Staff in N. Y.

In setting up the work in the Middle West, plans are now under way to establish a staff this month which will go to New York for training and later help in the inauguration of a branch office here, it was pointed out. All youth organizations and industrialists interested in helping youth are to be contacted, Mr. Hager said. Industrial designers and interior decorators will be appointed to committees to help the boys and girls decide on something to make which will be useful, salable, and not compete with mass production articles.

Each little company has from eight to 15 boys. Some companies are organized entirely by girls. Each member of the company is both a director and a stockholder. They raise their own capital by selling stock at from 25 to 50 cents a share. With the money they buy whatever machinery they need, which usually costs between $50 and $100. Then they go to work producing the article and selling it. Each member works on an average of three or four hours a week at from five to 15 cents an hour.

Costly Ring Job

LOS ANGELES (AP)—It's been years since anyone hitched a horse at one of the iron rings on the curb in front of the old Courthouse. But they may remain awhile. The county was informed it will cost $755 to remove the rings.

Laying Sheets on the Ground Is Urged in Studying Eclipse

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP) — A call to lay white sheets on the ground during the ring eclipse of the sun in the South April 7, to solve one of astronomy's mysteries, was issued here yesterday.

The mystery is the source of shadow bands, long dark bars, each an inch to several inches wide, and six inches to 18 inches apart, which sweep rapidly along the ground a few minutes before and after the total phase of an eclipse of the sun.

The ring eclipse will appear at "totality" as a rim of fire around the edge of the dark moon. Shadow bands appear in this as well as in ordinary eclipses of the sun. The project to enlist the public in getting data for learning the source of these shadows is sponsored by Richard L. Feldman, astronomer, of East Falls Church, Va.

The shadows are parallel to the edge of the moon's shadow, which is an oval, traveling like a football pointed straight ahead. The bands may move either toward the shadow, or away from it. Their speeds range up to 15 feet a second, or about 10 miles an hour.

Theories are that they either come from waves in the air, that is like the shadows seen on a sandy lake bottom from ripples on the surface, or from light bending around the edge of the moon.

The astronomer, D'Arturo, of Bologna Observatory, Italy, suggests that they come from an upper stratum of air which is filled with pin-hole vortices. The result is interlacing crescent-shaped shadows, each one very long, so that it looks like a bar. Another theory is that they come from an unknown disturbance in the air at the edge of the dark cone of shadow cast by the moon.

Scintillation, due to sunlight being bent by billowy air waves, is another explanation. Mr. Feldman's theory, which he has been explaining to astronomers in their journal, Popular Astronomy, holds that part of the light passing the edge of the moon is diffracted, that is, bent.

The bending results in some of the light waves interfering with others, thus cancelling part of the light, and giving the appearance of shadows.

The information wanted is, first as many reports as possible of seeing the bands. Second, does the width and separation increase or decrease regularly, or remain constant? Third, what is the least separation observed in distance between the shadow bands.

The last time the public co-operated in information of this kind was the 1925 total eclipse which crossed the United States from Michigan to New York. More than 100 observations were sent in then.

Wisconsin Boys Cycle Over Nation At Low Cost Except in Punctures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Two 18-year-old cyclists from Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, were on their way North after visiting Richmond on what is probably the cheapest sight-seeing tour of the United States on record.

The "Bicycling Bobs," as they call themselves, have pedaled 8,000 miles in the past seven months, and the total cost of the trip, including meals and lodging, is less than $100 apiece to date.

Bob Sommerfeldt and Bob Lyneis left their homes in Fond du Lac on Aug. 21. They pedaled out to the West Coast via Yellowstone Park to Seattle, Wash. From there they went down the coast to San Francisco and Los Angeles. They entered Mexico at Juarez, and returned to the East Coast by way of New Orleans, La., and Jacksonville, Fla.

Average 70 miles a Day

Their distance averaged 70 miles a day and the two would have arrived here in January, but for the fact that they spent two months working on the West Coast to help finance their return trip.

Luggage carried on the trip is made as light as possible, but varying climates necessitate carrying such things as shorts for warm weather and flannel slacks for colder days.

Each traveler carries 40 pounds, which includes a bed roll, sleeping tent, clothing and cooking utensils.

The bicycles are ordinary two-speed ones with a wire basket on the front and a luggage carrier on the back.

Most of the time, when the weather permits, the boys sleep outdoors. They have paid for lodging only five nights during the entire trip, Bob Sommerfeldt said.

Blowouts and punctures have caused their only real difficulty on the trip. They had 40 at various times.

College Plans Ahead

Both boys graduated from the Fond du Lac high school last June and both hope to enter the University of Wisconsin this fall. Bob Sommerfeldt wants to be a newspaperman and has visited newspaper offices in all the larger cities through which they have passed. Bob Lyneis hopes to become an engineer.

They expect to visit the Maine coast, by way of Washington, Baltimore, and New York, before returning to Fond du Lac around May 1.

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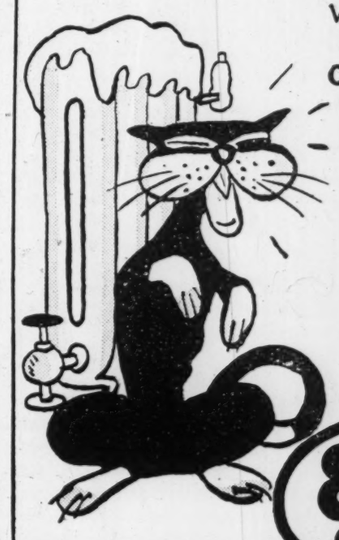

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Reynaud Maps Bolder Policy In Scandinavia and Balkans

PARIS, April 1 (AP)—Premier Paul Reynaud outlined in a Cabinet meeting today new Allied war decisions generally interpreted as signifying a bolder policy toward the Scandinavian and Balkan countries, in an effort to plug gaps in the anti-German blockade.

Premier Reynaud, who is waging a personal fight to retain the office he won recently by slim parliamentary approval, also discussed new measures for combatting "Communist and Hitlerian intrigue" within the Nation.

The Cabinet met as the Government moved to put into effect a three-point program to reinforce France's domestic security by issuing food and fuel ration cards, stimulating the birth rate with subsidies, and trying to double the 500,000 women at work in war industries.

Statement of Situation

A communiqué issued after the session said in part:

"M. Reynaud gave a general statement on the external situation. He gave an account of the results of the Supreme Council meeting held in London, March 28. He also told of the first measures taken and those which are under study for the repression of Communist and Hitlerian intrigue in the interior of the country."

Sharing attention with the Cabinet meeting was the presence in Paris of Gen. Maxime Weygand, Commander of French forces in the Near East, who arrived March 30 for a military conference.

Also the subject of considerable interest was the address Premier Reynaud is scheduled to radiocast to the United States at midnight, April 3. Originally to have been delivered March 30, it was deferred on account of static to March 31 and then postponed a second time.

Three-Point Program

The following is an outline of the new three-point domestic program inaugurated by the Government:

1. A nation-wide census was started preparatory to immediate issuance of food and fuel ration cards similar to those already in use in Britain and Germany.

Only troops actually eating food provided in army messes were exempt from this nose counting. Every other man and woman, from President Lebrun to the newest-born baby, had to be listed for a card.

Cards will set the allowance for food and fuel in each household on a daily basis. Even the number of meals habitually eaten away from home each week is taken into consideration.

Authorities explain that the rationing system is intended as much to equalize the hardships of war for rich and poor as to conserve food. France as yet has no appreciable food shortage.

2. An amplified "family assistance" program went into effect, providing prizes for babies and aid to needy families of mobilized Poilus.

This program was decreed last July 29. It not only establishes allowances of not less than 2,000 francs (about $40) for a baby born to a needy family but under an elaborate system grants a sliding scale of payments to families hard hit by the war.

Taxes on Bachelors

It is estimated that 9,000,000 francs will be necessary to carry out the plan. This, in part, will come from extra taxes on bachelors and childless families.

While inheritance taxes in lower-income brackets for families of four children are halved and are eliminated for those of five or more, the tax is raised correspondingly for families with less than two children.

A special allowance is to be paid to mothers unable to earn their own living because they have to stay at home and care for children.

3. A drive to enlist more women in munitions making was opened, with 1,000,000 women workers as its goal.

If this number cannot be reached on a voluntary basis, the Labor Ministry may use its authority to make female labor compulsory in some industries.

Employers are asked to give priority to women who have lost other jobs because of wartime shutdowns or whose husbands are mobilized.

Hiring of women has proceeded slowly up to now because it has been necessary to convert considerable machinery and to train women to operate it.

However, 29 per cent of the personnel in State factories working for the Air Ministry is female and the proportion is constantly increasing in other industries. One Paris factory, for example, hired 1,000 new women workers over the week end.

Economic Drive

PARIS, April 1 (AP) — France has organized a new Economic Warfare Committee under leadership of Vice-Premier Camille Chautemps to co-ordinate the Nation's economic campaign against Germany with the Allied military strategy.

Premier Paul Reynaud designated Paul Baudouin, President of the Bank of Indo-China, as Secretary of a common administrative staff which will supervise decisions of both of the new Committee and the Premier's inner "War Cabinet."

Ali Gailani Heads New Iraq Cabinet

BAGHDAD, Iraq, April 1 (AP)—The Cabinet of Gen. Nuri es-Said has resigned and a new Cabinet was formed immediately, with Rashid Ali Gailani as Prime Minister and the General as Foreign Minister.

It had been known for some time that the outgoing Prime Minister, who became head of the Government and Acting Foreign Minister on Feb. 22, wished to have a less responsible post.

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Relief Groups Plan Extended European Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—An international program of co-ordinated aid by private charities to meet the spiritual needs of war sufferers, is an imperative demand today, according to Dr. Albert C. J. Simmard, Vice-President of the French Federation of War Veterans in the United States. The resources of the European governments are wholly inadequate to meet the relief needs of millions of displaced peoples caused by the present war, with its mass removals of populations, he told a meeting of Le Amities Feminines de la France, French civilian relief organization, at Hampshire House here yesterday.

Simultaneously with Dr. Simmard's views of the European relief situation, reports here today indicated an enlarged scope of activities by Polish, Finnish and Jewish relief organizations.

"In no time of history," Dr. Simmard said, "has private charity been such a necessity as today. In France alone, 12,000,000 people have been subjected to some form of migration since the war began. Some sort of international relief is needed."

Miss Blanche A. Weill, president of the organization, which sends food and supplies to evacuated French mothers and children, announced a new chapter had been opened in Pittsburgh and membership had grown in several cities.

From the International Child Service Committee, the Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, and the American Jewish Congress came word today of progress in aiding the destitute in Poland and border countries.

American relief for Poland will be administered by Hugh Gibson, who left here aboard the Conte di Savoia of the Italian Line on Saturday to assume his post as general European representative of the Commission for Polish Relief. He was accompanied by John Doane Hartigan, who will represent the Commission in Berlin.

Illinois and New Jersey are leading the nation in organization of local units to aid the drive for $1,000,000, Col. William J. Donovan, chairman of the fund-raising activities for Poland, announced today. Brig.-Gen. Robert E. Wood, President of Sears, Roebuck & Co., chairman of the committee, reported that Mid-West organizational activities were well under way, while John Colt, State Chairman of New Jersey, reported that active committees were being organized in each of the 21 counties of the State, and that arrangements had been laid to underwrite the state drive, leaving every cent free for relief.

Arrangements have been concluded by the World Jewish Congress with the International Red Cross for shipments of food, clothing, and supplies to Jewish communities in Nazi Poland, officers of the American Section of the Congress, at 330 West Forty-second Street, said today. Shipments await only implementation on arrangements regarding the blockade, their statement added.

Dr. Nahum Goldman, and Dr. Maurice L. Perlzweig, leaders of the World Jewish Congress, operating in 39 countries for civil, religious and material aid of world Jewry, are today on their way to Europe after a two months' tour of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay, Dr. Goldman said before leaving here on the Conte di Savoia that anti-Semitism had nearly disappeared in these countries and that German propaganda, "with its demoralizing effect," was much less felt since the outbreak of the war.

Canadians Consider A New Body Armor

OTTAWA (CP)—A proposal to equip the Canadian Active Service Force with a new type of body armor has been made to the National Defence Department by an American company.

Consideration is being given the plan in the same manner as hundreds of other new war devices are investigated, it was learned tonight, but no decision has been reached.

The armor jacket weighs 14 pounds, slips over the shoulder like a sleeveless sweater and covers the front, back and sides of the body with processed steel plates.

The company claims it will stop shots from rifles, fragments of shells, anti-aircraft missiles and hand grenade fragments.

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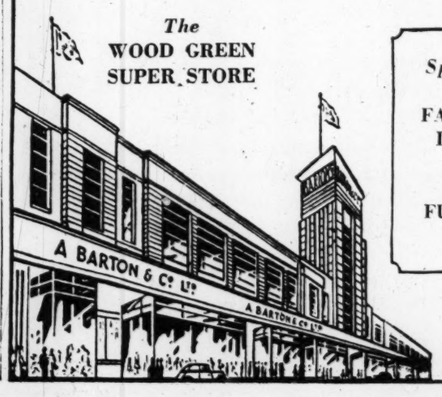

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Sinews in China's Defense

Gold and Weaving Co-operatives

Crude panning methods are redeeming needed gold from Chinese river beds. Inset is sign of the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives. Girls operate hand looms.

China Sees Victory in War By Co-operative Enterprise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China—Nearly doubled in less than a year, China's Industrial Co-operatives now employ about 200,000 workers in 1,298 units, and are training many more. Rewi Alley, the wiry, sandy-haired New Zealander who is a pioneer organizer of co-operatives, returned recently from three months in the Northwest with a report that efficiency is gaining "as economic pressure is increased."

"Few people realize," Mr. Alley declared, "how the old handicraft industries have been so nearly eliminated in these regions. Wars, famines, and the rise of machine production on the coast before the war almost completely undermined them, so that in many places production must be started from scratch. The Chinese are a co-operative people, however, and co-operatives suit them well."

The co-operative movement faces many problems, technical, economic, and political. According to Mr. Alley, one of the most important problems is the organization of cheaper means of transport. One co-operative is already producing alcohol for motor vehicle use, and another specializes in fitting charcoal burners to trucks that previously used gasoline. Transport co-operatives which use hand and horse-drawn carts have been organized.

Where Particularly Needed

"In guerrilla districts," said Mr. Alley, "there is an especial need for co-operative industry. Transportation is difficult, and the soldiers and civilians need shoes, cloth, leather, and munitions. A small start has been made in organizing productive units in these places."

"All kinds of difficulties remain," Mr. Alley said in conclusion, "but as one sees the progress made in the last year, one comes anew to the realization that if China's unity prevails, she is unbeatable."

Russian influence in the Northwest was discounted by Mr. Alley.

"Except for a small group of truck drivers seen on the street one day in Lanchow (capital of Kansu Province), I met none in any of the provinces visited. Some of the shops in Lanchow, with the merchants' traditional liking to appear cosmopolitan, have put up signs in the Russian language, but that is all."

Administration Costs Up

On indication of the co-operative movement's growth is the rise of administrative expenses. Until July, 1939, the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, or C. I. C. spent only $40,000 (Chinese, about $2,400 U. S.) a month for administration. From July to the present $80,000 Chinese has been spent a month, and now, K. P. Liu told me, at least $150,000 Chinese monthly is needed.

Five million dollars has been promised by the Executive Yuan, of which about $2,200,000 Chinese has been actually allocated and spent. Over $3,000,000 more has been lent by the Bank of China and the Kin Cheng Bank, and $4,500,000 are under negotiation. Besides, $500,000 Chinese or more has been donated for special purposes from foreign sources, especially the Philippines. Madame Chiang Kai-shek has made generous contributions.

Monthly production is now valued at something under $4,000,000 Chinese—from a capitalization of about $2,000,000. Of course this is a small figure in terms of China's industrial requirements.

What sort of thing the C. I. C. produces can be inferred from the fact that one-third, or 417, are weaving and spinning co-operatives. These make cloth, uniforms, padded overcoats. Their most notable contribution to the comfort of the army is 500,000 blankets ordered by the Ministry of War last August.

Except for the machine shops, the mining co-operatives, and the few transport co-operatives, the C. I. C. is directly engaged in the production of consumers' goods. The emphasis is placed on articles needed for daily living by the great mass of Chinese.

An Ill-Considered Criticism

By some the C. I. C. has been criticized for making goods not directly needed for carrying on the war. The prices of common articles are high now, and are steadily going higher. The press is full of reports of attempts at regulation. If goods are imported from Japanese-held areas, the enemy is thereby strengthened.

A new and promising development from the standpoint of obtaining vital foreign exchange is the gold-washing activity in the upper valley of the turbulent Han River, 400 miles northwest of Hankow. Destitute refugees were set to work. It is hoped soon to have 250 units in operation. By crude panning, the 25 members of a unit regain about two ounces of gold a month. This is bought by Government agents at $360 (Chinese) an ounce.

Young Chinese Christians, trained in mission schools and by the Y. M. C. A., are active in industrial co-operatives. A reading room has been established next door to one of the small co-operatives, modeled on the "Y" reading rooms.

Fraser Keeps New Zealand In Line With War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, April 1—Peter Fraser, New Zealand's new Prime Minister, has been virtually leader of the country during the late Prime Minister Savage's indisposition, since last August. The appointment of Mr. Fraser by Governor General Lord Galway was made today.

Mr. Fraser hails from Scotland, and prior to migrating he was a member of the Independent Labor Party. When he came to New Zealand, he joined the Auckland Socialist party. A year after his arrival, he was President of the Auckland General Laborers' Union and he represented it at Waihi during the dispute there in 1912, when a protracted strike led to the imprisonment of W. E. Parry, now Minister of Internal Affairs. In 1913, he was elected secretary of the Social Democratic Party—the beginnings of the present Labor party—and for a time was its organizer. Later he worked as a docker, until he became acting-editor of the "Maoriland Worker," the national newspaper of the Socialist movement.

He won the Wellington Central seat, which he still holds, in 1918, and he has been re-elected every time since then.

In 1919 he became Secretary of the Parliamentary Labor Party; and with the elevation of Mr. Michael J. Savage to leader, he succeeded to the deputy-leadership.

A former President of the National Labor Party, he was also chairman of the Wellington representation committee of that organization, thus having the picking of its candidates for Parliament.

Before the 1935 election, he visited Britain as a member of the New Zealand delegation of the British Empire Parliamentary Association; and after the war with Germany began, he flew to London to be this country's representative at the war conference held by the British Government with the dominion ministers.

Tall, deliberate, and courteous, Mr. Fraser is a model of patience; and in private conversation he gives the impression of being willing to make concessions to gain an end. He is no flaming prophet of socialism, though his public speeches sometimes reveal a surprising vigor which is foreign to his usual quiet-mannered approach.

He has an inscrutable expression and speaks with a slightly metallic voice, though he has an air and a flow of words that are almost Oxonian. He is not popular with the left wing, which considers him too much inclined to follow Britain's lead. All his speeches show he is now wholly behind Britain in the conduct of the war.

Czech Sentenced To Execution For Helping Fugitive

PRAGUE, April 1 (AP)—Ladislav Vojetch, Prague salesman, was given a capital sentence and Karl Kuba of Pilsen was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment by a special tribunal March 30 because they failed to co-operate in the pursuit of Jan Smudek, accused of killing two German border guards.

An official announcement said Mr. Smudek attempted to hide at the home of Mr. Vojetch but Mr. Vojetch warned him a policeman was in the house. Mr. Kuba was accused of failing to tell police of Mr. Smudek's presence in Prague.

Sentence Pole Hero

MOSCOW (AP)—A railroad engineer who was twice decorated by the Polish Government has been given a capital sentence because of a violation of a railroad traffic rule which resulted in 11 casualties.

The newspaper Soviet White Russia reported the case today. It said that the engineer, I. Gaidamovitsh, "who was an active defender of the power of Polish landowners and capitalists and who was a former chairman of the Union of Polish Locomotive Engineers" confessed last Dec. 26, that between the stations of Beliana and Grodo he failed to give a crossing signal and his train hit a truck, killing 11 passengers and injuring four others.

Polish Civilians In Germany Must Wear Yellow Tag

BERLIN, April 1 (AP)—All Polish civilians brought to Germany to work are ordered to wear identifying badges or face fines or imprisonment.

A decree specified yellow diamond-shaped badges about two inches high with a violet letter "P" to be worn on the right breast so they always can be seen. Failure to comply will subject Poles, both men and women, to fines as high as 150 marks ($60) or six weeks' imprisonment.

Excepted from the decree were those from the western Polish areas incorporated in the Reich after German-Russian partition of the republic.

The latest official statistics list 140,000 Polish civilians as working in the Reich, principally on farms, but tens of thousands more are being hired. All Jews over 16 years of age in the Polish region left outside the Reich already have been ordered to wear identifying insignia, white armbands with the Blue Star of David.

Teachers Win Salary Victory; Moffat and Lefkowitz Tilt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1—New York City school teachers have won their salary bout with the economy forces in the Republican-controlled Legislature here and their lobbyists on Capitol Hill and the Empire state lawmakers have gone home, the former joyful; the latter doleful and disappointed.

The decision came in the closing hours of the State's 1940 law-making body, which quit sine die at 12:32 o'clock Sunday morning after Assemblyman Abbot Low Moffat, Chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee and author of the teachers' 10 per cent pay cut bill, had withdrawn his measure, seeing how impossible it was of enactment into law and knowing that the debate would merely serve to prolong the session uselessly.

Mr. Moffat struck out sharply at the teachers' lobby and got a rejoinder from Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz, head of the teachers' lobby, that was equally sharp. While it was obvious that Dr. Lefkowitz needed no help in his rebuke of Mr. Moffat and the pay cut advocates, it came nonetheless from Assemblyman Irwin Steingut, Brooklyn Democrat.

Mr. Moffat saw as "very significant" that no protest against the teachers' pay cut measure had come from any source or individual outside teacher ranks save from the American Federation of Labor, "which always supports any union."

Moffat Charges Lobbying

"This pressure group—the teachers' lobby—represents the most unscrupulous, selfish, greedy lobby in the State, coming up here each year with an $80,000 war chest," Mr. Moffat continued. "They call themselves representatives of the teachers, but they never teach.

"Mr. Lefkowitz who came up here the other day as a self-appointed messenger for the Mayor is the same Mr. Lefkowitz who would not take a voluntary pay cut last year because 'it might hurt the children.'

"The activities of the lobbyists and other political considerations have entered into the picture. I do not think it advisable to bring this measure to a vote and put members on the spot and I therefore ask that the bill be stricken from the calendar."

Mr. Lefkotwitz in a statement later charged that Mr. Moffat in withdrawing "his indefensible salary cut measure," sought "to divert attention from his deplorable failure as a financial leader," by a personal attack upon him and his colleagues—"an attack full of misstatements."

Lefkowitz Charges Exaggeration

"He stated that the teachers' lobby was the most 'unscrupulous,'" Mr. Lefkowitz continued. "I challenge Mr. Moffat to show me that I ever was guilty of an unscrupulous act. As for 'selfishness,' my entire record as a public official is the best refutation to his unwarranted allegation.

"Mr. Moffatt states that I did not teach since I was here from the beginning of the session. May I remind him that I missed just four school days during the entire session and am now giving up my vacation time.

"Why did Mr. Moffat fail to attack other lobbies? Was it to hide his failure in constructive leadership?

"Mr Moffat charges us with having an $80,000 lobby. May I inform him that the exaggeration of fact is too extensive that a more appropriate characterization of his remarks could be made."

Mr. Steingut praised the teachers' lobby, adding that he did not always agree with them.

"After all," he said, "the place is full of lobbyists—for the utilities, the Chambers of Commerce, and other organizations, so why pick on the teachers? Their representatives do not represent any special interest. They work in the open. We have a lot of lobbyists here who do not work in the open, who do not dare to work in the open."

Help on Relief Bill

In place of the teachers' pay cut bill the Legislature gave New York City the right to use $4,500,000 from its relief tax surplus to help it out of the financial jam into which the Republican economy program had placed it.

The "political considerations" to which Mr. Moffat referred in his comment on the teachers' lobby played the major role in the scrapping of the teachers' pay cut bill, in the opinion of competent observers here. These "political considerations" relate to the Republican State Executive Committee and friends of Thomas E. Dewey, bidder for the Republican Presidential nomination. There is a hard contest on by Mr. Dewey's friends to swing the Republican National Convention delegation from New York State to their candidate, and this undoubtedly had influence in causing up-state Republican Assemblymen to take a stand against a pay cut for the school teachers after they had previously pledged themselves to support the Moffat economy program.

In this reversal enough votes were withdrawn by up-state county leaders from the Moffat bill to make its passage doubtful.

These recalcitrant leaders were in agreement that the teachers' pay cut, if put through, would bring the well-knit teachers' group out to work against the Republican national ticket next fall and that this would imperil Mr. Dewey's chances of carrying New York State if he was nominated.

1,000 Bills Face Governor

When the Legislature adjourned it had dumped 1,000 bills on the desk of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

Consideration of the State's budget for the fiscal year beginning on July 1, next, which was brought into a paper balance by the Legislature near the close of the session by reduction of expenditures, and retention by the State of certain taxes formerly turned over to cities, dominated the session from the start. The Republican economy program was advanced in lieu of the Governor's proposal at the beginning of the session to make up the $15,000,000 difference between income and expenditures by raising the income tax rates which aroused a storm of statewide public protest.

Transit Measure Signed

Before leaving here for a short vacation, the governor vetoed the bill abolishing the State Transit Commission, but signed an alternative measure placing the expenditures of the Commission under the control of the New York City Board of Estimate. This is designed to aid New York City in balancing its budget, which was put "into the hole" by about $5,000,000 through state assumption of the bank tax and paring of state relief expenditures.

The Commission, a state agency, has had many disputes with the Mayor on its right to make its own budget and requisition the City for payments and several times has gone to court to mandamus the payment of checks held up by the Mayor. The measure will not save the City much in its current budget, it was said.

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Allies Seek Open Door for Balkans; States Wary on Taking Own Action

By E. Berg Holt
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 1—British envoys from the Balkans are now beginning to gather here for a momentous conference which experts concur in regarding as the commencement of a determined Anglo-French attempt to "seal" the Balkans against aggression.

Hitherto the Allied diplomacy has been on the defensive in this part of the world—except for the all-important alliance with Turkey, which is the keystone of all the Near East diplomatic moves.

The mere fact that Germany is reported to have made an attempt to partition the Balkans into zones of interest for Germany, Italy, and Russia at the Hitler-Mussolini talk at the Brenner Pass, though the attempt appeared to be unsuccessful, has convinced the Allies that they must take the initiative if the Balkans are not to be cowed into submitting to Herr Hitler's demands.

What precisely Britain and France intend to do is not yet known or even, perhaps, decided. This is expected to be threshed out at the conference of envoys, which is scheduled to begin April 8.

German 'Nipping' Resisted

But it can be assumed that it will aim at promoting Balkan solidarity so as to prevent each state separately falling victim to Nazi pressure. And it will also seek to develop economic ties with individual Balkan countries with a view to cutting down the supplies of essential materials, especially oil and minerals, reaching Germany.

The main thesis underlying British Balkan policy for a long while has been that the Balkan States should get together and thus immunize themselves against outside interference.

This does not mean that Britain wants to influence the Balkans to the exclusion of everybody else, though it is determined to work against any state or states establishing hegemony there.

In this connection it pointed out that Sir Percy Lorraine, Ambassador at Rome, will be available for consultation so that legitimate economic political interests of Italy shall not be overlooked in determining the new British policy.

Meanwhile signs are increasing that the Balkan states themselves are gradually developing a more independent attitude toward Germany.

Mission From Yugoslavia

When the Berlin radio accused the Allies of sabotage of Rumanian oil wells, Bucharest immediately issued a firm and unqualified denial. Such action would have caused great surprise a couple of months ago. Now it is regarded as a matter of course.

In two other countries, Greece and Turkey, the British are rapidly overhauling Germans in the volume of trade. Yugoslavia is sending a trade mission to London from which good results are expected.

Bulgaria recently signed a new financial agreement with Britain, which is also expected to bring increased trade between the two countries.

In short Britain is already extending its trade in this area at the expense of Germany and hopes to speed up the process in the immediate future.

Thus the conference of Britain's Envoys in the Balkans opens with auspicious prospects. Spectacular announcements should not, of course, be expected. The essence of success in such matters is a mixture of secrecy and surprise. Results must therefore be looked for at a later stage.

Back of all these moves is the ever closer co-operation which is being established between the Allies and Turkey as shown, for instance, in frequent staff contacts of which the Aleppo conference is the latest example. Another factor is the growing strength of the Allied forces in the Near East and the steady, if slow, progress of rearmament in the Balkan States themselves.

Open Dardanelles For Allies Hinted

By the Associated Press

Bucharest, Rumania, April 1

Turkey is represented in usually well-informed Balkan diplomatic quarters as having agreed to permit passage of British and French warships through the Dardanelles as a move to choke off Germany's supply line from Russia in the Black Sea.

The newspaper Le Moment, regarded as close to the French Embassy here, reported moreover, that Turkey had agreed to place her naval bases at Trebizond, Samsun, and Sinope at the Allies' disposal for use as contraband control bases.

Official circles in London professed no knowledge of the proposed agreement with Turkey.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, April 1—The small Balkan and Danubian nations are becoming increasingly anxious to keep the war from breaking over their frontiers. Events of the past two weeks have showed that they are feeling acutely the increasing pressure of the rival great powers.

The Allied press is charging Germany with exerting intolerable economic pressure, backed with military threats, particularly on Rumania.

The German press charges the Allies with seeking a new battlefield in the Balkans. Russia at the moment remains inscrutable.

Hitherto the Balkan nations have rather welcomed a stiffening of the Allied pressure from the rear as a counterbalance to Germany and as a help to independence. But the prospect of these moves leading to actual warfare has modified their attitude. They want at all costs to avoid war.

Situation Compared With Finland

The Allies, then, are forced to ask themselves whether, if they decide to engage the enemy on the Eastern Front, they would confront such a situation as developed in Scandinavia, where the cautions policy of Sweden and Norway compelled Finland to sue for peace, although the problem of geographical remoteness for the Allies is probably much less in Southeastern Europe than in the case of Finland.

A sign of the critical situation in the Balkans was the visit of Count Paul Teleki, the Hungarian Premier, to Rome March 23. A member of his entourage at the conclusion of the visit said: "For once we of the Balkans think alike on a major issue. We only stand to lose if the full tide of war rolls over our head." He continued:

"Pressure from Germany continues relentlessly at all points. There is not one nation among us but knows that full economic domination by Germany means the end of our political independence. We would like to resist, but do we dare?

New Arena Sought

"Meanwhile the Allies are looking for a new battleground, for unless they crack the West Wall they must hem Germany around with engagements on all fronts. We should be in a terrible position if they landed an army at Saloniki.

"We welcome Allied support of our independence, but what use will it be to us if we are laid waste?"

He concluded: "All of us now feel that we are helpless. The decision is not being made by us. All we can do is to wait."

It is recognized here that Hungary is naturally inclined toward this cautious view of the situation because of the proximity of Germany and the difficulty of getting help from the Allies.

Rumania, however, this week managed to sum up courage to dispatch an economic enjoy to Britain at the same time that the German, Dr. Karl Clodius, head of a German economic mission, was in Bucharest with new plans for German supplies, particularly in the shape of vegetable fats.

Netherlands Indies Seeks Bigger Navy

BATAVIA, Java, April 1 (AP)—The People's Council of the Netherland East Indies will hold an extra session on April 9 to discuss a bill to strengthen its naval defenses, it is announced.

The bill provides for the building of three battle cruisers of 27,000 tons each, one tanker, 12 submarine chasers, two minesweepers, 12 large flying boats and a drydock for the handling of a 40,000-ton ship. It provides also for the improvement of the navy base at Soerabaja.

The bill calls for a total expenditure of 283,000,000 guilders (about $150,000,000). Of this amount the construction of the three battle cruisers, plans for which were announced Feb. 10, alone will cost 213,000,000 guilders. The first battle cruiser is scheduled to be ready for service in December, 1944.

Nazis' Next Move?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 1—The apparent breakdown of Germany's attempt to align itself with Italy and Russia in a three-power control of Southeastern Europe, while causing some relief in Rumania, has also raised some apprehensions as to what move Berlin may try next.

The Balkan nations are undoubtedly pleased at the signs of renewed activity by the Allies, as evidenced in the summoning of all British Envoys from the Balkans to a conference in London. But they realize that such moves may cause Germany to tighten its economic control of the Balkans.

The failure of the three-power move and Berlin's recent unwilling acceptance of Rumania's refusal to devalue the lei in terms of the reichsmark as well as Turkey's refusal to grant the Reich any further trade concessions are expected to bring retaliation. The Third Reich, it is said here, is now considering how effectively to circumvent any new Allied move.

Already German diplomats throughout this region are seeking to give the impression that they are busily preparing for a visit of some high personage from the Reich.

Meanwhile the speech of Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff of Russia March 29 has left Rumania with mixed feelings. For while Bucharest feels relieved that the Moscow pronouncement indicates that there will be no joint German-Russian action against Rumania, it is unnecessary to tell a Rumanian that the contentious question of Bessarabia still remains a stumbling block between these two neighbors.

Moreover some surprise was evinced by Mr. Molotoff's statement that no nonaggression pact existed between the two countries, especially since Russia and Rumania are among the signatories of a special nonaggression protocol signed between Russia and its neighbor nations in February, 1929, and because of the "definition of aggression" clause signed between Russia and Rumania in July, 1933.

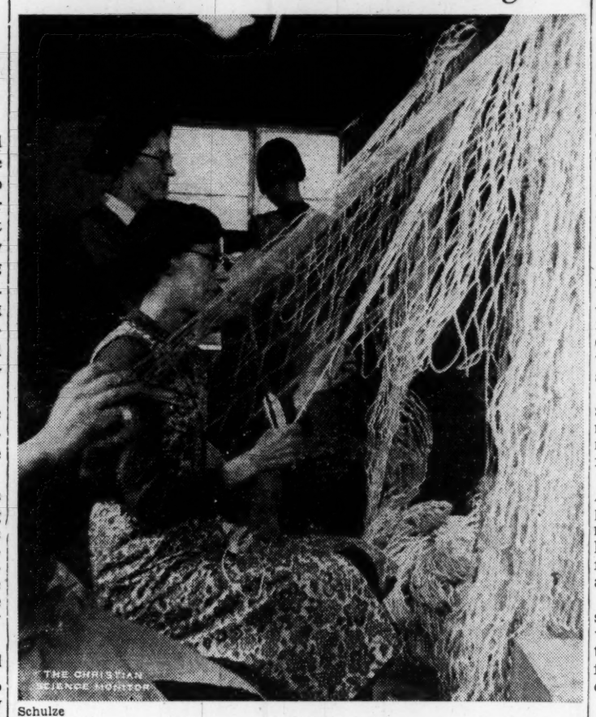
Closer Rumanian co-operation with the Allies is expected in some quarters to result from the new turn of events, though Rumania's precarious position makes all kinds of apparently contradictory movements possible.

Sons Readily Obey Him, For He's the Sergeant

COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP)—Technical Sergeant Roy E. Bevel of the Seventh Quartermaster Battalion at Camp Jackson has no trouble persuading his sons to obey him.

You see, son Private Wayne E. Bevel and son-in-law Private Jack W. Christ are in his outfit.

Wide Mesh Does for Camouflage



Schulze

Fishergirls in Wartime
Making nets for disguising objects to enemy fliers

Camera Air Scouts Combated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE-IN-ENGLAND—Here, somewhere in Britain, where flotillas of trawlers and drifters go out in spite of danger by planes and mines every night to return with loads of fish for Britain's supper tables, fishermen's wives and daughters are knotting nets for purposes more important than the catching of fish. The nets are intended to guard soldiers and civilians from dangers of air attack.

In certain villages, the art of netting has been popular for hundreds of years. In each house, wives and daughters sit and net, as other wives and daughters have sat and netted through the centuries. But nowadays the needles work faster than ever. For the army in particular asks for nets to conceal trenches and arms.

Nets have proved of value for camouflage; and camouflage is essential in a war where planes have a big part. A three dimensional object can be recognized from the air by its shape or outline, shadow, color, or reflections; but all these features can be disguised, obscured or distorted by technique of camouflage. The fishing net is one of the simplest, and not the least effective, of all methods of altering the "surface values," of an object seen from overhead, breaking up the outline and changing the color. Camouflage knows all this as the "actinic value"—the factor which determines the tone of surface when photographed. Nets, either with or without intertwined branches and leaves, fulfil the task of hiding the actinic value of an object, or at least of distorting it so that reconnaissance planes cannot see it, or make it show on a photograph, without considerable difficulty.

Many of the nets for camouflage purposes are netted by hand. The art of netting is one of the most ancient and universal of arts, having been practised among the most primitive tribes. The secret of successful netting lies in knowing how to make the knot quickly in the needle, old hands say. It is not an ordinary knot, but one requiring a knack to make, or at least a lot of patience.

In the centers of the industry, long rows of young fishergirls queue up to deliver their nets at the collecting ports where the nets are finished and colored for camouflage. Others work in factories. In 1778, the first netting machine was patented by William Horton, William Ross, Thomas Davies, and John Greby. But it could not have been very successful; for in 1802, the French Government offered a reward of 10,000 francs to the person who invented an automatic machine for net making. An inventor named Jacquard submitted a model and was summoned to Paris by Napoleon I who asked, "Are you the man who pretends to do what nature cannot —tie a knot in a stretched string?" Jacquard could—and got the prize. His machine is still in the museum at Paris.

British-Yugoslav Talks Open

LONDON, April 1 (AP)—British-Yugoslav trade negotiations were opened by Dr. Ivo Belin, Vice-President of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, and Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government.

Yugoslavia is seeking easier currency arrangements and less rigid enforcement of Britain's contraband control affecting its purchases of raw materials abroad.

Reuters, leading British news agency, said "a comprehensive agreement to stimulate mutual trade is desired by both sides and in view of the imminent arrival of the Rumanian trade delegation in London and the opening of conferences between the British Ministers recalled from the Balkans and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax, these Anglo-Yugoslav conversations fit closely into the pattern of more vigorous diplomacy which the Allies are beginnning to weave in Southeastern Europe."

Britain's Ambassador to Turkey and its Ministers to the Southeastern European nations have been summoned to London for consultations.

Spiritual Awakening Theme of Canadian

OTTAWA (CP)—In the 20 years of peace between the two great wars, the world lost sight of spiritual values with the result that democracy tottered upon the brink of disaster, Sir Gerald Campbell, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, said here in an address before the 15th annual banquet of the Registered Nurses' Association of Ontario.

"Why must we wait for war to bring out nobility of spirit, self-sacrifice and enthusiasm?" Sir Gerald asked. "In peace most people were selfish and material, looking with distrust upon each other, but with war came a great change overnight.

"Remark the willing sacrifice of goods and person in the interests of our cause. Notice the sympathy and understanding which has sprung up among the democratic countries both neutral and belligerent. What a pity, too, that so much money available in wartime could not be available in peacetime for the welfare of those in need."

Soviet Arms Budget Hits All-Time High

MOSCOW, April 1 (AP)—A record defense budget totaling 57,000,000,000 rubles (nominally $11,400,000,000) awaited approval today by Russia's Parliament, the Supreme Soviet, which yesterday incorporated into the U. S. S. R. the territory which the Red Army won from Finland in a 105-day war.

The defense appropriation, announced by Finance Commissar Arseny G. Zvereff to an applauding session of the legislative body, exceeds by 16,115,000,000 rubles the amount appropriated for the same purpose last year.

The item was one of the largest single appropriations in the 1940 national budget which anticipates revenues of 182,600,000,000 rubles for all purposes.

Tass, the official Soviet News Agency, said that "unanimous approval" of the country for Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff's Friday report on foreign policy was reported "from all parts of the Soviet Union."

"At meetings held everywhere," said Tass, "the working people warmly approve the wise policy of the Soviet Government and call for a further strengthening of the defense of the U. S. S. R."

Tenth of Old Finland

Approximately 13,900 square miles are included in the territory won from Finland which Parliament incorporated as the twelfth republic in the Soviet Union, under the name of the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic.

The annexed area is slightly more than one-tenth of Finland's pre-invasion area.

The newly annexed lands were described by Andrew Zhdanoff, member of the powerful Politbureau and Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission, as "a bulwark of peace and security" protecting Leningrad, the Arctic port of Murmansk, and the vital railway linking those cities.

Mr. Zhdanoff declared that the new republic, which includes the former Finnish cities of Viborg, Sortavala, Soujaervi and Kuolajaervi, was being created in accordance with the desires of the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

He disclosed that Russia already has built a new railway linking the Sortavala-Viborg Line with the railroad between Petrozavodsk, Karelian capital, and the Murmansk Line. Another line, he said, is under construction further north to link Soviet Karelia with the Kuolojaervi region.

Describing establishment of the new republic as "a forward stride in the consolidation of our multinational Soviet State," Mr Zhdanoff told Parliament:

Praises Soviet System

"In the epoch of imperialist slavery and national colonial oppression which became extremely intense in connection with the imperialist war, a time when the rights and interests of small states are but small change in the hands of imperialists, creation of the New Union Republic accentuates with especial force the fundamental advantages of the Soviet system which ensures small nations the full possibility of free national development."

Announcing the record defense budget, Finance Commissar Zvereff paid tribute to the work of the Red Army during the past year, drawing applause from the legislators and from Joseph Stalin, who attended part of the session.

Among the projects for 1940 which Zvereff outlined was the expenditure of 8,000,000,000 rubles for financing 405 new tractor stations for use in connection with Russia's collective farms.

The new stations include 275 in Russian Poland and would bring the total in Soviet Russia to 6,900.

Zvereff said revenues exceeded expenditures in 1938 by 3,500,000,000 rubles and that preliminary figures for 1939 showed a surplus of 2,800,000,000 rubles.

Revenues for 1938 were 127,500,000,000 rubles and for 1939, 155,900,000,000.

Sweden Reveals Bar to Allies Planning Armed Aid for Finns

STOCKHOLM, April 1 (AP)—Foreign Minister Christian Gunther today told the Riksdag that early in March Premier Daladier of France sent a personal message to King Gustaf asking permission to transport Allied troops through Sweden to help Finland.

The Swedish King's reply was that Sweden's neutrality made such permission impossible, Mr. Gunther declared in a review of Sweden's course during the Finnish-Russian War.

Throughout peace negotiations, Sweden's role was only that of a go-between, without making any attempt to mediate, he declared.

After the war ended March 13, with a treaty giving Russia important Finnish territorial concessions, the British-French Allies declared that refusal of Sweden and Norway to permit passage of troops had prevented sending an Allied expeditionary force to help Finland.

Prime Minister Chamberlain said German threats of intervention had led the Scandinavian Nations to withhold permission.

Russian overtures which resulted in peace were communicated to Finland by the Swedes, who said repeatedly that their role went no further. Britain declared it had refused to act as intermediary.

Bulgarian Ports Closed to Visitors

SOFIA, Bulgaria (AP)—Police on April 1 ordered that foreigners be prohibited from visiting Bulgaria's two principal ports, Bourgas and Varna, except by special permission.

Both ports are on the Black Sea. A new Russian air line between Moscow and Sofia has a base at Bourgas. Russian oil for Germany now is transshipped through Varna.

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Navy's Pacific War Game Is Much Like Real Thing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—Explanation of the forthcoming mid-Pacific maneuvers of the United States Fleet, while many nations are at war, has been given by the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral J. O. Richardson, whose statement includes "even the very important question of how to grab a sandwich in the heat of battle."

Admiral Richardson reveals that the Fleet, "consisting of battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, submarines and various auxiliaries, departs from its normal fleet bases on April 1 and 2," these bases being chiefly the San Pedro-San Diego area.

"With its departure, the most intensive period of Fleet activities begins. The year's previous exercises, while intensive in themselves, have centered, in greater or less degree, on individual aspects of fleet training, that is, training in particular phases of operations, such as gunner exercises, radio tests, type tactics, aircraft operations," Admiral Richardson explains. "The exercises about to begin represent the culmination of all these more or less individual activities and embody the co-ordinated employment of the Fleet as a whole.

Tests Both Men and Ships

"For some years, periods covering about six weeks of the yearly fleet schedule (usually toward the close of the year) have been set aside for intensive training. These periods are devoted not only to accelerated training of officers and men in all phases of naval operations, but also to testing the ability of both personnel and material to stand up under conditions purposely aggravated to approximate what may be expected to be encountered in actual war.

"Long and frequent 'watches,' prolonged steaming at high speeds, with guns manned and ships darkened, ships sealed against possible gun, torpedo and air attacks, with all hands alert and ready for anything—these are the conditions the Fleet personnel must live under in the reality of war and which are simulated in peace during these exercises.

"To attain them, the Fleet is divided into opposing forces, each composed of ships and aircraft of various types; and situations, theoretical of course, are set up for each commander to meet and resolve to his own advantage.

Work for All to Do

"The division of forces and the situations presented are designed primarily to test the efficiency of men and material in all the aspects of naval warfare. For the higher commanders, there are the broader problems of strategy and tactics—search for the 'enemy,' tracking his movements, harassing him night and day with submarines, aircraft, night-and-day destroyer attacks, sudden, unexpected cruiser raids, and fleet battle.

"For the lower ranks, extending to the lowest enlisted rating, there are the individual problems of their own specialties—firing the guns, passing the powder, getting off the signals, keeping up the steam, repairing simulated damage—even the very important questions of how to grab a sandwich in the heat of battle.

"This year's exercises are collectively known as Fleet Problem XXI. Their locale is the general area of the Eastern Pacific. They are divided, for convenience, into eight parts.

Scheme of the Operations

"Part I covers the departure of the forces from their normal bases and their forming into 'Black' and 'White' fleets. "Part II covers the operations of two fleets—'Black' and 'White'—contesting control of an ocean area of wide extent.

"Upon completion of Part II, the Fleet is united for Part III. During this part, the Fleet as a whole is exercised at advanced tactics, all units being fitted into a general scheme of co-ordinated maneuvers. During this period, also, the Secretary of the Navy (Charles Edison) will transfer from type to type to gain first-hand knowledge of the capabilities and limitations of the different classes of ships.

"Part IV, with the Fleet at anchor in Hawaiian waters, is devoted to the less romantic, but none the less vital, problem of protection of a fleet at anchor, and the mundane activities of replenishment of supplies.

"Part V resembles Part I and covers the departure of the Fleet from Hawaiian bases, and its organization into 'Purple' and 'Maroon' fleets for Part VI.

"Part VI is similar to Part II, but is more extensive in concept and employs all types, including submarines and patrol planes.

"Part VII is devoted to general liberty and recreation in Hawaiian waters.

"Part VIII covers the return of the Fleet to the coast and is devoted to intensified tactical exercises during which all units are put through their paces."

Polish Documents Held Fakes

PARIS, April 1 (AP)—A semi-official French statement yesterday charged the Germans with issuing alleged Polish documents, which attributed war machinations to United States diplomats, in an attempt to "advance themselves" against President Roosevelt because he refused to be an "accomplice" in a Hitler peace offensive.

At the same time a Polish government spokesman said a communiqué was being prepared, which would brand as "fakes" the documents the Germans said they discovered in the files of the Polish foreign office in Warsaw and which they made public Friday.

The spokesman said that all important diplomatic papers were sent out of Warsaw to places of security the first week of the September war between Poland and Germany.

The French statement saw "significance" in the fact that the Germans did not publish the documents until President Roosevelt had conferred with Undersecretary Sumner Welles on his return to Washington from his fact-finding European tour.

After the conference, it said, the American executive "dashed their hopes" with the statement that there was "scant immediate prospect for the establishment of any just, stable and lasting peace" in Europe.

[The President's statement came after his second conference with Mr. Welles, on Friday, and after the Germans issued the alleged Polish documents.]

It was added that the Germans wanted to "compromise" President Roosevelt before public opinion and "to try to prevent his re-election in case he is a candidate for a third term."

Nazis Stay Silent

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP) — Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today that Germany had made no diplomatic observation to the United States Government concerning the publication of the White Book partially blaming the United States for the outbreak of the European War.

Asked whether Count Jerzy Potocki, Polish Ambassador to the United States, had denied having sent to Warsaw the dispatches attributed to him in the German White Book, Mr. Hull said he had not talked with the Ambassador.

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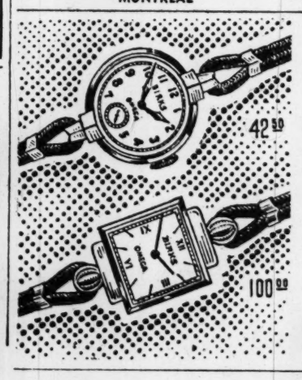

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Churchill Hints Speeding Up of War

Allied Council indicates extension of blockade and move to regain diplomatic initiative.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 12—There are indications that the fighting radio speech of Mr. Winston Churchill over the week end foreshadows drastic action by the Allied governments to tighten the blockade of Germany.

Measures to intensify the conduct of the war by Britain and France are understood to have been decided upon at a meeting of the Supreme War Council last week, and in particular more vigorous economic warfare was planned, while at the same time steps were outlined aimed at restoring the diplomatic initiative of the Allies.

Obviously inspired statements in nearly all the leading London papers indicate that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain will make a statement to the House of Commons tomorrow developing the theme stressed by the British First Lord of the Admiralty, namely, the necessity for stopping neutral loopholes through which vital war supplies continue to reach Germany.

"The Tatters of Legality"

It is believed that decisions had been reached to stop the use of Norwegian territorial waters by boats carrying Swedish iron ore to the Reich. Although it is emphasized that Britain continues to respect the principles of international law, there is a feeling that the Allies cannot be expected to remain entangled in what Mr. Churchill called the tatters of international legality.

Naturally no information is available as to the methods Britain intends to employ in this new move to tighten up the blackade.

At the same time a tightening up of contraband control is anticipated at all points. Efforts are expected to be made to "ration" neutral imports more strictly to normal prewar requirements so as to minimize re-exports to the Reich by Germany's neutral neighbors. Intensification of this control is to be extended to the Pacific it is understood.

Heartened by Axis Lapse

There is also much talk here of the possibility of putting a stop to oil shipments across the Black Sea and via the Danube to Germany, and some papers indulge in speculation concerning Turkish permission for the passage of British submarines through the Dardanelles. These rumors, however, are not yet given credence in official circles.

Diplomatically the Allies have undoubtedly been heartened by the apparent failure of German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's plan for an Italo-German-Russian accord concerning the Balkans. Both the British and French Governments are now preparing to launch a diplomatic counteroffensive in Southeastern Europe. Consultations with the British Ambassadors from the Balkan States constitute the first preliminary move in this direction.

Clipper Terminal Now at La Guardia

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP) — A crowd of 150,000 assembled at the $30,000,000 La Guardia Field yesterday for the opening of the International Air Terminal, replacing Port Washington at the New York end of regular clipper flights to Europe.

The 74-passenger Yankee Clipper nosed into a stiff westerly wind and over the strains of the national anthem and the cheering, flag-waving throng roared off to Lisbon, Portugal.

President Roosevelt said in a letter read at the ceremonies, "This magnificent terminal will assure New York's pre-eminence in service to the clippers of today, the clippers of the air, on their peaceful missions to Europe and the rest of the world."

The President paid tribute to American aviation skill, which, he said, makes this country "a strong man armed."

"And a strong man armed in this modern way of the air and in this democratic way of peaceful commerce is indeed one who keepeth the peace," he added.

Distances in Washington Irk Idaho Congressman

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP) — Representative Compton I. White (D) of Idaho is annoyed by the capital's great distances.

He objected in the House March 29 to location of two new Government buildings in what he called the "swamps" down by the Potomac River—a mile or more from the Capitol.

Mr. White suggested that future buildings be located on Capitol Hill and linked with members' offices by pedestrian subway.

Why—and How—Allies Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, April 1

The following are the highlights of the speech by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, broadcast March 31:

Broadened War Scope: "We shall follow this war wherever it leads us, but we have no wish to broaden the area of conflict. . . . It is, I think, our duty to try, so far as our strength lies, not only to win the war, but to curtail, as far as possible, its devouring course."

War with Russia: "It is no part of our policy to seek war with Russia. . . There is no reason for Russia to come into the war unless, upon the promptings of an obsolete imperialistic ambition she wishes to do so of her own volition and of malice prepense and throws her weight on the side of the enemy."

Italy and Japan: "We have no quarrel with the Italian or Japanese peoples. We have tried and we shall try our best to live on good terms with them."

Attitude toward Neutrals: "It might have been a very short war, perhaps, indeed, there might have been no war, if all the neutral states who share our conviction upon fundamental matters, and who openly or secretly sympathize with us, had stood together at one signal and in one line. . . . We did not count on this, we did not expect it, and therefore, we are not disappointed or dismayed. . . . Britain has sympathy with neutrals, but when we are asked to take as a matter of course interpretations of neutrality which give all the advantage to the aggressor and inflict all the disadvantages on the defenders of freedom, I recall a saying of the late Lord Balfour: 'This is a singularly ill-contrived world, but not so ill-contrived as that' . . . it would not be right, or in the general interest, that their [the neutrals'] weakness should be the aggressor's strength.

Neutral aid to Germany: "The fact that many of the smaller states of Europe are terrorized by Nazi violence and brutality into supplying Germany with the material of modern war, this fact may condemn the whole world to a prolonged ordeal with grievous, unmeasured consequences in many lands.

Belgium and The Netherlands: "More than a million German soldiers, including nearly all their active divisions, are drawn all along the frontier of Luxemburg, Belgium and the Netherlands. At any moment, these neutral countries may be subjected to an avalanche of steel and fire, and the decision rests in the hands of a haunted morbid being who, to their eternal shame, the German peoples in their bewilderment have worshipped as a god."

Allied Convoys: "In the British and French convoys there is safety. Only one in 800 neutral ships which have resorted to our protection has been sunk."

War Aims: "There are thoughtless, dilettante, or blind wordlings who sometimes ask us: 'What is it that Britain and France are fighting for?' To this I make the answer: If we left off fighting, you would soon find out."

Japan's Moves in Philippines Found 'Quiet'—And Waiting?

The approach of Philippine independence from the United States combined with Japan's attempt to establish a new order in the Far East directly concerns United States Far Eastern foreign policy. To make a study of the economic, political, and social issues in the Philippine Islands, The Christian Science Monitor has sent its chief Far Eastern correspondent to Manila. Here is another of a group of stories based on his study.

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA—Among the foreign nations interested in the Philippines, Japan is popularly regarded as the villain in the piece. But if that is so, Japan is proving itself adept at make-up. Perhaps for the very reason that Japan's potential national policies may include a future absorption of the Philippines either by war or by commercial conquest, the present Japanese part in island affairs is blandly smiling and quiet.

No causes for irritation are allowed to gather the slightest headway. Of course, Japan has no military establishment in the Philippines and that, on the China record, removes the greatest cause for friction.

Civilian Japanese here, whether businessmen or officials, are superdiscreet. They do not go in for protests of their innocence, or the virtues of their country's policy toward the Philippines. Rather they rely on good works, feathering their own financial nests, but contributing likewise to the well-being of the community. They ask no favors. They obey the laws.

Some Like the Japanese

Some Filipinos seem convinced that much worse could come to pass than that such orderly, constructive, likeable people should take the Philippines under their wing by one means or another if crude, blunt Uncle Sam keeps his promise to get out in 1946.

Not many Filipinos feel that way. The press is free here, and a much more disconcerting record of Japan in China has been presented to the Filipinos than to the Japanese home public. But even at a distance of only 600 miles from Nipponese bombs on Canton, it is clear enough that the notion of attack on the Philippines seems fantastic to the Filipinos.

One bright boy explained to the writer, his eyes shining with enthusiasm, that even if Philippine defenses along the shore fell before an enemy fleet, the Filipinos would take to the jungles and defend themselves with their bolos as in '98.

It is true that Luzon Island has 40,814 square miles, some of it even yet unexplored; but key points here, as in China, could be taken along with communications. And the intricacies of the trade monopolies, currency controls, appropriation of native properties under the guise of "partnership," and similar features of the China scene are completely unknown to the cheerful, eminently likeable, and relatively unsophisticated Filipino. He is farther from China, half a thousand miles away, than he is from San Francisco, 8,221 miles away.

But U. S. Protects

Washington's protecting arm is 10,000 miles long, and a broad panorama of gray United States warships fills the eye as one looks to sea from Manila's harbor—bordering Dewey Boulevard—now being lengthened as part of a big public works program which provides a comfortable feeling that everything is thoroughly all right in the world.

Like all the Japanese officials at key points, the Japanese Consul-General at Manila is smooth. This statement applies at all times, whoever happens to be the incumbent at the moment. Just now the post is held by courteous and efficient Mr. Tan-Ichiro Yoshida, a man of extensive experience at various southern points including Canton.

Mr. Yoshida deprecatingly intimated that Japan's place in the Philippines is really rather inconsequential. In all the islands, he said, there are (or were in 1938 when the last figures were compiled) only 20,236 Japanese. Of these, 11,173 were in Davao, on the southern island of Mindanao, and 3,360 were in Manila.

The Davao colony is agricultural. Elsewhere the Japanese mostly operate stores, both retail and wholesale, though they have one or two industrial enterprises in Manila and it appears that they may expand somewhat in that direction.

Overcoming a Boycott

The Japanese are not ones to underrate in any commercial enterprise. In 1932, when the "first Shanghai war" aroused a wave of anti-Japonism throughout overseas Chinese, this point was brought out stingingly.

The Chinese in the Philippines, who had been selling some Japanese products in their retail stores, boycotted Japanese imports sweepingly. This the Japanese didn't take "lying down" by a long way. They proceeded to keep right on importing, and they set up stores of their own. The result was a demoralizing blow to the body of Chinese so long established here that they had regarded their position as impregnable.

Today a great many of these retail stores, including bazaars and some fairly large establishments, survive and flourish.

It was a sound lesson. Today, with a far more important war under way, the Chinese boycott with discrimination. Some things they won't buy because they can get similar products elsewhere at comparable cost, or because they feel their sales monopolies in those fields are not likely to be broken. Others they still buy from the Japanese, grudgingly but with that prudence which has put the overseas Chinese "in the money."

Trade figures furnished by the Japanese Consulate-General here show (though complete only through 1938, with 1939 only to November) that the war in China has taken a punishing swing at the Japan trade with the Philippines.

Exports from the Philippines to Japan have increased and imports from Japan to the Philippines have dropped drastically—from 14.77 per cent in 1937, which was a boom year for both Japan and China in spite of the fact that the war began halfway through, to 9.58 per cent for 1938.

Trade Percentages

Here are percentages on Japan-Philippine trade:

1929—import 8.11, export 4.34, total 6.12.
1930—10.52, 3.28, 6.76.
1931—11.06, 3.45, 7.17.
1932—7.75, 2.70, 4.99.
1933—8.43, 2.80, 4.99.
1934—12.37, 3.86, 7.52.
1935—14.23, 5.69, 9.75.
1936—13.12, 5.68, 8.70.
1937—14.77, 6.62, 10.03.
1938—9.58, 6.49, 8.14.

Figures for 1939 are available only from January to November and they show a drastic decline in trade, evidently due to China war strains. For 1937, imports were 32,204,014 pesos; for 1938, 25,414,083; for the first ten months of 1939 they were but 14,187,206. Exports for 1937 were 20,029,761, for 1938, 15,026,342, and for the first ten months of 1939, 13,907,428.

On the political side it is notable that while many Philippine individuals and newspapers show desire to "give Japan a break," the Filipino-owned Philippines Herald—which has been mentioned as disposed to be recently rather conciliatory toward Japan—recently made special efforts to elicit kind words from Tokyo on a possible nonaggression pact, and then tended to be more than slightly critical of some of the statements obtained.

One said that Japan desires to live in peace and "share in common prosperity," another said that "we can utilize their (southern countries) natural resources," which the Herald said were "startlingly frank" and "not even the United States of America in its four decades of sovereignty over the Philippines has dared to express such a policy with regard to this country.

"Always, the American policy, as enunciated first by President McKinley, later emphasized by William Howard Taft, the first civil Governor of the Philippines, has been that the Philippines should be developed for the benefit of the Filipinos—'the Philippines for the Filipinos.' There was never one word said about sharing the prosperity and the natural resources of the Philippines for the mutual benefit of the Filipinos and the Americans."

And the Herald concluded:

"Japan, while professing no political or territorial ambitions in the Philippines, proposes now to change that theory entirely. Possibly we misunderstand. Yet when we further take into consideration the fact that statements similar in tone to these were addressed by Japanese officials to China before the war, we cannot but feel the terrible impact of the sinister resemblance."

'Band Wagon' Vote Is Myth, Gallup Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1 — The "band wagon" vote, according to Dr. George Gallup, father of the Gallup poll, is a "delusion of the professional politician."

Predictions that advance polls on elections would start a stampede toward the man in the lead have not been borne out, Dr. Gallup told the Eastern Public Speaking Conference at its annual meeting here. Polls, on the other hand, he said, have supported the opposite theory, that the American people have a slight tendency to help the "under dog,"—the candidate who is trailing.

Chief value of the public opinion poll, Dr. Gallup said, is to see how the public thinks on public issues when its vote is not confused with the personalities of candidates. Most election day votes for candidates, he maintained, carry no more key to how the voter is thinking on issues, than did the "Of Thee I Sing" placard, "A vote for Wintergreen is a vote for Wintergreen."

Chief criticism of his sampling method, Dr. Gallup disclosed, comes from persons who doubt its authenticity because they themselves have never been "polled." The individual citizens' chances of being reached by a Gallup questionnaire, he explained, "are only slightly better than his chances of being struck by lightning."

Chief weaknesses of the poll system, advanced by Prof. H. A. Wichelns, of Cornell University, were: public reaction depends to a large extent on the way the questions are phrased; there is no way of measuring intensity of feeling; an impression of certainty is given which the public does not have.

Professor Wichelns described the poll as an important reportorial device sounder than impressions gathered by the old-fashioned roving reporter, but added that "democracy can easily get along without it."

English Setter Wins International Show

CHICAGO (AP)—An English setter, owned by Mr. and Mrs. A. Biddle Duke, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., has been adjudged the best dog in the International Kennel Club show.

The setter, Champion Maro of Maridor, was picked by Dr. Henry Jarrett, of Philadelphia, and won over a field of 1,401 dogs, a record entry for the two-day show.

The best dog was chosen from six group winners. Ch. Maro was picked earlier as the best in the sporting group by Walter H. Reeves, of Belleville, Ontario. Other group winners were:

Non-sporting champion, Basford Golden Nymph, a bulldog owned by Reginald P. Sparkes, Toronto, Ontario; toy champion, Remenhan Derrie of Orchard Hill, a Pekingese owned by Mrs. Richard S. Quigley, Lock Haven, Pa., working dog champion, Ch. Ferry Von Rauhfelsen of Giralda, a Doberman owned by Randahof Kennels, Van Nuys, Calif.; hound champion, Ch. Meadowbrook Draftsman, a beagle owned by Mrs. William Dupont, Jr., Bellevue, Del., and terrier champion, Crackley Striking of Wild Oaks, a wire-haired fox terrier owned by Mrs. R. C. Bondy of Golden Bridge, N. Y.

Portraits Restored Of Maryland Statesmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 1 — Portraits of some of Maryland's old-time Governors and statesmen, dating back in some cases to Colonial days, are being restored under a program undertaken by State officials and designed to preserve the portraits for posterity.

The pictures hang in the pre-Revolutionary State House in Annapolis, some along the corridors and others in the Governor's reception room. Miss Mary Virginia Easter, Baltimore artist, has been commissioned to restore them.

U. S. Ships Displaced by War Are Busy Outside Combat Zone

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1 — Almost all American ships displaced by the war and the Neutrality Act have found employment elsewhere because American vessels were needed on many routes formerly used by ships now mobilized for wartime needs, according to the latest report of the Foreign Policy Association.

"The Neutrality Act undoubtedly deprived a number of shipping concerns of potentially large earnings, but virtually all of the displaced vessels found employment elsewhere," the report declares. "Many American companies were able to expand their services outside the combat zone either because traffic increased or because foreign competitors withdrew their ships.

"In common with other neutrals, our shipowners are in a position to reap greater profits. The likelihood that old tonnage will be sold at attractive prices also indicates that shipowners may come out of the war in an improved financial condition provided the United States remains neutral."

While pointing out that freight rates have risen sharply due to wartime dangers, the report says that the additional cost has not always been prejudicial to the American maunfacturer since the foreign importer has frequently had to assume the added cost.

Nor is there any shipping shortage such as developed during the last war, American exports being handicapped by lack of cargo space in only a few instances, it adds.

At the same time, the report expresses doubt that the United States should go in for a big shipbuilding program, holding that shipyards are not yet available and that ships built under a wartime impetus often cost so much that they cannot be successfully operated under peacetime conditions.

Belgium Gains a Ship; Mexican Registry Off

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The Maritime Commission has approved one application and rejected another for transfer of ships to foreign registry.

Munson Line, Inc., New York City, was authorized to sell the steel cargo vessel Munmotor, 2,450 gross tons, to Henri Vervliet, Antwerp, Belgium, with transfer to Belgian registry.

Without comment, the Commission denied an application of Walter W. Keene, Long Beach, Calif., to sell the steamship Mauna Loa, 1,050 gross tons, to CIA, Maritima de Navegacion, S. A., a Mexican corporation, with transfer to Mexican registry.

Aid for London First Offenders Proves Worth and Is Expanding

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—New hope comes to many hundreds of offenders with the news that London's Police Court Mission system is to be enlarged.

The Mission achieves much valuable work each year in steering persons convicted of misdemeanors in the police courts back to the ordinary well-trodden paths of citizenship. Now the scope of its work is to be considerably increased by the acquisition of larger headquarters, the establishment of three new employment finding centers on the northeast, northwest, and southern outskirts of the metropolis, and the founding of a new college for the training of men and women probation officers.

This last enterprise is not to be completed immediately, but is to await the return of peace to Britain. The other moves are to be undertaken immediately.

Gives "Another Chance"

For London police courts this development is considered of first-rate importance. For it further extends a system which has gained wide recognition as a major influence in maintaining the capital's low crime record. The scheme, started through the unofficial activities of a few individuals, later became the basis for a new law, enabling first offenders to be given another chance, and is now the concern of a government department.

The employment department of the Police Court Mission at present attends to the needs of more than 1,000 men and women a month. Mr. J. A. Pilgrim, manager of this department for 15 years, finds most of them appreciate the opportunity to show they will grasp a second chance.

In the police courts probation officers are always on duty. They do work which ranges from patching up the arguments of neighbors which have led to the appearance of the antagonists in court, to the supervision of first-offenders to help them along the right road

Attracts Good Workers

This job of probation officer is no sinecure. It demands special qualities of character, of ambassadorial tact, of perseverance. It also demands extensive training. The pay is not high, starting from £240 a year and rising to £400, but the work calls for, and attracts, men and women of high attainments, university graduates, and sons of lawyers among them.

There are two ways of becoming one of the 60 trainees selected by the Home Office each year to take on the task of probationers. The first is to go to college of one's own accord, work through a course in social studies and then take a special extra course in criminal law, criminology, and practical police-court work, lasting six months. The other way is to go straight into the Mission's training hostel as a trainee, studying at London University for two years and then getting practical experience alongside fully-fledged probation officers.

It took 30 years of work on the part of the original probation officers to have the Mission system officially recognized, and 61 years to have it recognized sufficiently for the Home Office to take over the probation officers as its own employees.

Example of Perseverance

The first recognition came in 1907 when, after long and patient years of "side-door" work the unofficial prisoners' friends succeeded in impressing on officialdom and the public that to assist an unseasoned offender against the law may be, and usually is, a far better method of dealing with him than punishing him. In that year the Probation of Offenders Act was passed, and the unofficial missionaries became official Probation Officers. Just 30 years later the Home Office took over.

To social service workers this history of the Police Court Mission is an outstandingly encouraging example of what imagination, determination, and perseverance will do in face of skepticism. The original missionaries provided the perseverance. The Church of England Temperance Society provided the determination and the original missionaries. And a journeyman printer, Mr. Frederick Rainer by name, provided the original spark of imagination, when in 1876 he wrote to the Society pointing out the undeniable and evil influence of liquor in making for crime and suggesting the provision of Police Court Missionaries to fight this influence. Mr. Rainer also provided more than the imagination. He also sent five shillings to start a fund for such missionaries.

From such small acorns do the oaks of justice grow.

Canadian Air Line Meets U. S. Safety Record for Year

OTTAWA, April 1 (CP)—Planes of Trans-Canada Air Lines droned past a record safety mark today as the Air Service celebrated its first year operating Montreal-Toronto-Vancouver scheduled flights without a fatality or serious accident.

A year ago today daily passenger flights were inaugurated over the national airline and in the 12 months since T. C. A. has given a new lead to civil aviation in the Dominion and shown conclusively that the country can be spanned by regular flights despite weather vagaries.

The record parallels that of United States airlines which have just concluded a year without a fatality, but T. C. A. also completed about 98 per cent of its scheduled flights—the highest percentage on the continent.

To open the second year on the Montreal Toronto - Vancouver route, the service is being doubled with two planes a day flying each way. Previously, only one plane a day each way made the flights.

Nearly 3,500,000 miles were flown by about 30,000 revenue passengers in the Lockheed "14" planes which were in the air for 18,000 hours during the year.

Philadelphia Mayor's Harmony Plea Answered

PHILADELPHIA, April 1 (AP)—A recent plea by Mayor Robert Lamberton for "more harmony in the police department" brought unexpected results.

A new dance band, composed of eight swing-minded bluecoats and described by accordionist Guy E. Parsons as his answer to the Mayor's plea, made its debut March 29.

Mr. Parsons doubles as Assistant Police Superintendent

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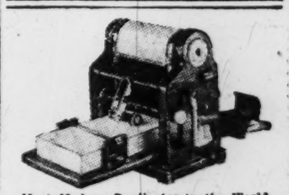

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No 'Gestapo' for America, Jackson Pledge to Citizens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1 — A more restrained and discriminating use of the immense power of the Federal Government over private citizens was laid down today as the guiding policy of the Department of Justice.

Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General, addressing the second annual Conference of United States Attorneys, warned Federal prosecutors that they must fully observe political prohibitions of the Hatch Act by avoiding "the intrigue, money raising, and machinery" of partisan politics.

With particular reference to the coming Presidential campaign, the Attorney General admitted, smilingly but seriously, that "those who are in office are apt to regard as 'subversive' the activities of any of those who would bring about a change of Administration," and cautioned Federal attorneys "to protect the spirit as well as the letter of our civil liberties.

Jackson Cites Changes

"Some of our soundest constitutional doctrines were once punished as subversive," Mr. Jackson declared. "We must not forget that it was not so long ago that both the term 'Republican' and the term 'Democrat' were epithets with sinister meaning to denote persons of radical tendencies that were 'subversive' of the order of things then dominant.

"In the enforcement of laws which protect our national integrity and existence, we should prosecute any and every act of violation, but only overt acts, not the expression of opinion, or activities such as the holding of meetings, petitioning of Congress, or dissemination of news or opinions."

While advising great care in the prosecution of "subversive" activities, Mr. Jackson has made it clear that he is convinced that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is not acting with improper zeal and that J. Edgar Hoover, head of the FBI, is giving him "effective and sincere" co-operation.

"A truly liberal administration," according to Mr. Jackson, "will have no sympathy with lawlessness and no tenderness toward violence or crime. A people can suffer no oppression worse than the threat and fear of depredations by those criminal elements which thrive where administration of the criminal law is weak or indecisive.

No American Ogpu

"I can well understand that the terrible perversion of policing powers in some countries of Europe has made many Americans, whose sincerity and intelligence I deeply respect, rightly sensitive about police activities here. Certainly, however, nothing in this general picture warrants fears that it is permeating our country like an Ogpu or a Gestapo."

The Attorney General vigorously underlined the need of all Federal prosecutors keeping themselves entirely clear of political activities.

"I am convinced," he said, "that a good-faith acceptance of the spirit and letter of that doctrine will relieve many district attorneys from the embarrassment of what heretofore has been regarded as legitimate expectations of political service. I think the Hatch Act should be utilized by Federal prosecutors as a protection against demands on their time and their prestige to participate in the operation of the machinery of practical politics."

Peacetime Force

Mr. Jackson depicted the role of the Federal prosecutor as the most powerful peacetime force in the United States, and it is because "the prosecutor has more control over life, liberty, and reputation than any other person in America" that he admonished the attorneys of the Justice Department to be wiser, more impartial, more restrained in their exercise of this power.

"The qualities of a good prosecutor are as elusive and as impossible to define as those which mark a gentleman," the Attorney General concluded. "A sensitiveness to fair play and sportsmanship is perhaps the best protection against the abuse of power, and the citizen's safety lies in the prosecutor who tempers zeal with human kindness, who seeks truth and not victims, who serves the law and not factional purposes, and who approaches his task with humility."

Collector Named On Library Staff

WASHINGTON (AP)—Appointment of Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., industrial executive, to be Curator of the Rare Book Collection in the Library of Congress was announced March 30 by Archibald MacLeish, Librarian.

The Library head said Mr. Houghton was "one of the most distinguished American collectors of rare books," possessing a large private library of rare editions, manuscripts and letters.

Mr. Houghton is President of Steuben Glass, Inc., and Vice-President of the Corning Glass Works, upstate New York firms. He has held directorships in several other large corporations.

The appointment fills a post formerly held by V. Valta Parma, who resigned from the Library staff last year.

Police School Graduation

© International

Robert H. Jackson J. Edgar Hoover F. H. La Guardia

Graduation exercises were held in Washington recently for the 36 local and state law enforcement officials who have just completed the thirteenth session of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Police Academy. Exercises were held at the Great Hall of the Department of Justice under direction of Mr. Hoover, FBI Director. Mayor La Guardia of New York is shown as he addressed the graduating class.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Alberta

Calgary (First Church): Al Azhar Temple, Seventeenth Avenue and Fourth Street West, 8:15 p. m., April 9. Radiocast Station CJCJ, 690 kilocycles.

Manitoba

Winnipeg (First Church): Metropolitan Theater, Donald Street, 3 p. m., April 7

Quebec

Montreal: Mount Royal Hotel, 8:30 p. m., April 11.

Saskatchewan

Regina: Darke Hall for Music and Arts 8:15 p. m., April 8.

England

Cambridgeshire

Cambridge: Guildhall, 7:30 p. m., April 30.

Lincolnshire

Grimsby: Savoy Theater, Victoria Street, 3 p. m., April 28.

London

London (Sixth Church): Plaza Cinema, Wimbledon Park Road, Southfields, S. W. 18, 3 p. m., April 28.

London (Tenth Church): Church Building, Meadowcourt Road, Blackheath, 7:30 p. m., April 29.

Northumberland

Ashington: Miners' Trade Union Hall, South View, Back Station Road, 8 p. m., April 29.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (First Church): Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., April 18.

Yorkshire

Sheffield (Second Church): Sheffield City Hall, Barker's Pool, 3 p. m., April 20.

Ireland

Dublin

Dublin (First Church): The Round Room, Mansion House, 8 p. m., April 12.

United States

Arkansas

Siloam Springs: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 11.

California

Alhambra: Alhambra High School Auditorium, Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, 8 p. m., April 9.

Coalinga: Liberty Theater, North Fifth Street, 3 p. m., April 7.

Compton: Compton Junior College Auditorium, 601 South Acacia Street, 3 p. m., April 7.

Davis: Grammar School Auditorium, B and Third Street, 8 p. m., April 11.

Grass Valley: American Legion Building, 255 South Auburn Street, 8 p. m., April 8.

Inglewood: Inglewood Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 7.

Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, West Forty-second and South Flower Streets, 8 p. m., April 12.

Los Angeles (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 936 West Forty-ninth Street, 8 p. m., April 11.

Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., April 9.

North Hollywood (Twenty-first Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 11145 Morrison Street, 8 p. m., April 8.

Palo Alto: Church Edifice, 661 Bryant Street, 3 p. m., April 7.

Pasadena (Second Church): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 9.

Poway: Pomerade Union School Building, 3 p. m., April 7.

San Francisco (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1250 Haight Street, 8 p. m., April 12.

Santa Monica: Church Edifice, Fifth Street and Arizona Avenue, 8 p. m., April 8.

Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 132 Brooks Avenue, 8 p. m., April 9.

Idaho

Coeur d'Alene: Civic Auditorium, City Park, 8 p. m., April 12.

Idaho Falls: Otis E. Bell Junior High School, Maple and Ridge Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 11.

Illinois

Cairo: Masonic Temple, Ninth and Poplar Streets, 8 p. m., April 8.

Charleston: Teachers' College Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 7.

Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2700 Pine Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., April 9.

Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., April 8.

Clinton: Clinton Community High School Gymnasium, 115 West Johnson Street, 3 p. m., April 7.

Glen Ellyn: Glenbard High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 7.

La Grange: Church Edifice, 100 South Catherine Avenue, 8 p. m., April 8.

Morrison: Church Edifice, Wall and Genesee Street, 3 p. m., April 7.

Woodstock: Woodstock Opera House, 3 p. m., April 7.

Indiana

Frankfort: Central Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 7.

Goshen: Goshen High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 11.

Logansport: Church Edifice, Ninth and North Streets, 8 p. m., April 7.

Seymour: Church Edifice, 321 North Chestnut Street, 8 p. m., April 9.

Iowa

Hampton: Baptist Church, 8:15 p. m., April 11

Kansas

Neodesha: Church Edifice, Fifth and Indiana, 8 p. m., April 9.

Kentucky

Bowling Green: Church Edifice, Eleventh and Center Streets, 8 p. m., April 9.

Fulton: First Christian Church, 8 p. m., April 8.

Paducah: Church Edifice, Fourteenth and Broadway, 8 p. m., April 11.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge: Junior High School Auditorium, Laurel Street, 8 p. m., April 12.

Maryland

Baltimore (Second Church): Lyric Theater, 8:30 p. m., April 12.

Massachusetts

Braintree: Town Hall, South Braintree, 8 p. m., April 9.

Michigan

Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., April 11.

Three Rivers: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 12.

Minnesota

St. Paul (Second Church): St. Paul Municipal Auditorium Theater, Fifth Street, 8 p. m., April 12.

Missouri

Kansas City (Second Church): Church Edifice Troost Avenue and Thirty-first Street 8 p. m. April 9.

Marshall: Saline County Court House, 8 p. m., April 9.

St. Louis (First Church): Church Edifice, Kingshighway and Westminster Place, 8 p. m., April 9.

St. Louis (joint lecture): Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 3736 Natural Bridge Avenue, 4:30 p. m., April 6. Radiocast 4:30 to 5 p m. Station KMOX, 1090 kilocycles.

New Jersey

Maplewood: Columbia High School, 3:30 p. m., April 7.

Morristown: Morristown High School Auditorium, Early Street and Atno Avenue, 3 p. m., April 7.

Somerville—Somerville High School, West Cliff Street, 8 p. m., April 7.

New York

Buffalo (Fifth Church): The Buffalo Consistory, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 12.

Catskill: Church Edifice, Broad and Livingston Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 9.

Middletown: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., April 8.

Newburgh: Broadway School Auditoirum, Broadway and Robinson Avenues, 8:15 p. m., April 8.

New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 9.

Oceanside (auspices First Church, Rockville Center): Oceanside High School, 8:30 p. m., April 8.

Peekskill: Ford Auditorium, Peekskill Military Academy, 8:15 p. m., April 7.

Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 8.

Rochester (Second Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 13.

Syracuse (First Church): Church Auditorium, 728 East Jefferson Street, 8 p. m., April 12.

Utica: Church Edifice, 1608 Genesee Street, 8 p. m., April 11.

Ohio

Cincinnati (First Church): Taft Auditorium, Fifth Street, Broadway, at Sycamore, 12 m., April 9.

Oklahoma

Tulsa (First Church): Convention Hall, Boulder and Brady, 8:15 p. m., April 12.

Oregon

Hood River: Church Edifice, Ninth and Eugene Streets, 8 p. m., April 8.

Pennsylvania

Bethlehem: Nile Theater, 3:15 p. m., April 7.

Johnstown: Central High School Auditorium, Napolean and Somerset Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 11.

Philadelphia (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1834 North Park Avenue, 8:45 p. m., April 11. Radiocast Station WPEN, 920 kilocycles.

Philadelphia (Fifth Church): Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, 12:10 p. m., April 9.

Uniontown: Uniontown Senior High School, 8:15 p. m., April 11.

South Carolina

Darlington: Liberty Theater, 4 p. m., April 7.

Tennessee

Johnson City: Ballroom, John Sevier Hotel, 8 p. m., April 9.

Knoxville (First Church): Bijou Theater, 3 p. m., Apirl 7.

Vermont

Rutland: The Congregational Church, Court Street, 3 p. m., April 7.

Washington

Pullman: Banquet Room, The Washington Hotel, 8 p. m., April 11.

Seattle (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Dayton Avenue, 8 p. m., April 11.

Vancouver: Vancouver High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 9.

Yakima: Capital Theater, 8 p. m., April 12.

West Virginia

Morgantown: Community Building, 160 Fayette Street, 8:15 p. m., April 12.

Wisconsin

Wausau: Methodist Church, Third and Franklin Streets, 8 p. m., April 11.

The President Lincoln For Spanish Registry

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Another idle American ship is about to begin work anew. She is the 12,594-ton President Lincoln of the American President Lines (formerly the Dollar Line), and she will return to the seas to fill the urgent demand for more tonnage—a demand caused by the wholesale destruction of 500 neutral and belligerent ships in the European war.

Considered obsolete, she was laid up at San Francisco two years ago after 16 years of carrying passengers and Oriental cargoes to the Pacific Coast.

Recently her owners asked permission of the Maritime Commission to sell her to Berge y Compania of Spain. Because the Commission already has granted permission for the sale of more than 158 American vessels it appears likely that the President Lincoln will exchange her American flag for the Spanish ensign.

Fosdick Sees War Peril To U. S. Culture

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—The war now on in Europe is a "grave threat" to education and research in the United States, according to Raymond B. Fosdick, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, in his annual report, made public here today. The menace, he holds, comes from the effect of the war on intellectual and cultural activity, in connection with which he finds the United States dependent for stimulation and leadership "in countless ways."

"America needs to be humble about this question of intellectual leadership," Mr. Fosdick says. "In spite of the anxiety and insecurity abroad during these recent years, of the six Nobel prizes awarded in (natural) science in 1939, five went to Europe and one to the United States. In countless ways we are dependent upon Europe for stimulation and leadership in relation to many segments of our intellectual and cultural activity.

Inspiration Is Source

"If because of war exhaustion or chaos, the universities and laboratories of Europe should be forced to suspend their fundamental activities for even half a decade, the consequences to the intellectual life of America would be immediate and disastrous; for scientific growth is almost invariably the result of cross-fertilization between laboratories and groups in widely separated parts of the world. Only rarely does one man or one group of men recite with clear, loud tones a whole important chapter, or even a whole important paragraph, in the epic of science. Much more often the start comes from some isolated and perhaps timid voice, making an inspired suggestion, raising a stimulating question. This first chapter echoes about the world of science, the reverberation from each laboratory purifying and strengthening the message until presently the voice of science is decisive and authoritative.

"Achievement in science, more often than not, is the result of the sustained thinking of many minds in many countries driving toward a common goal. The creative spirit of man cannot successfully be localized or nationalized. Ideas are starved when they are fenced behind frontiers. The fundamental unity of modern civilization is the unity of its intellectual life, and that life cannot without disaster be broken up into separate parts. If, as the result of the present cataclysm on the other side of the Atlantic, Europe freezes into an Arctic night, we shall not easily keep the fires lit in the universities and laboratories of America."

Operated in Many Lands

The Foundation made grants amounting to $9,500,000 in 1939, Mr. Fosdick reported, enabling co-operative work in the public health, medical, social, and natural sciences to be carried on in 47 counties in all parts of the world, each of the four work divisions receiving grants of about $2,000,000. About $1,000,000 was spent in the humanities, he added.

Income of the Foundation in 1939 was $6,627,450, supplemented by $1,845,000 transferred from the principal fund, Mr. Fosdick said, disclosing that 25 per cent of total expenditures were in foreign countries and 75 per cent in the United States.

Reich Seeks Allies In Economic Field

By the Associated Press

Budapest, April 1

The German Minister of Agriculture, Walther R. Darre, is expected here to hold conferences with Yugoslav, Hungarian, and Italian Ministers of Agriculture and push the Reich's campaign to assure a continued flow of foodstuffs, oil, and raw materials from Southeastern Europe.

Although Herr Darre is coming ostensibly to visit Budapest's Agricultural Fair, it was said his real purpose is to push Germany's case in the face of an expected stiffening of the Allies' economic warfare on this flank of the Reich.

Berlin Heils Spring After Hard Winter

Continued from Page 1

the rhythm of bands in streets and parks.

Collectors went through a restaurant during a meal on the average of every five minutes and one could not walk 20 steps on the main avenues without facing other collectors, many of whom were either in party uniforms or folk costumes. This month the token of contribution is a china butterfly worn on the lapel. Officially there is, of course, no unemployment here.

Incidentally, the blackout at night has been relieved slightly by very dim street lights.

The Berliners' sense of political humor has survived the winter. The latest jest is that the National Socialist regime has now completed the formulation of its war aims. It had two. One of the defeat of England. The other is to persuade the citizens of Munich to say "Heil Hitler."

Cooler Weather Checking Floods

By the Associated Press

Widely-separated sections of the nation were inundated today by spring floods which resulted in several casualties, but clearing skies and cooler temperatures for the most part gave promise of early relief.

Central and eastern Pennsylvania cities along the Susquehanna, Allegheny and Monongahela rivers were hardest hit.

The Red Cross reported that the Coast Guard was sending 12 surf boats and 36 men to the Pennsylvania flood area to aid in rescue and relief work.

South central New York State rivers — principally the Susquehanna and Chenango—spilled from their banks from melting snow and rains, forcing hundreds of families from their homes and blocking roads.

Thousands of acres of northern California farm land along the Sacramento River were covered by flood waters for the second time in a month and scores of farm families were forced to seek higher ground.

California Labor Group For Senator Johnson

LOS ANGELES, April 1 (AP)—Abolition of the WPA and re-election of Senator Hiram W. Johnson were advocated by the California State Federation of Labor's Executive Committee.

Better Neighborhood Plan Wins Approval in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—The "neighborhood unit" plan, designed to halt the growth of blighted areas in Greater New York by the development of new self-contained residential units through stimulated private construction agencies has been approved fundamentally by the picked group of bankers, builders, government agencies and civic organizations which has been studying the proposal under the leadership of the Regional Plan Association.

The New York State and the New Jersey Federations of Official Planning Boards, the Connecticut Development Commission, the Regional Plan Association and other participants agreed to promote a public demonstration of the practical value of the "neighborhood unit" development at a conference held under the Association's auspices at the offices of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York yesterday.

It is proposed that two areas, one within New York City and the other in the environs, be carefully selected and studied with a view to rehabilitation, and if funds, local co-operation and legislative assistance be forthcoming, that the areas be reconstructed.

Losses within the last three decades in real estate values, due to deterioration of residential districts, may be measured in billions of dollars, George McAneny, chairman of the Conference on Neighborhood Planning, declared.

"This is one of the things that we hope we can aid in stopping," he said. "Another hope is to work out some real demonstrations of the value of the neighborhood unit idea, not only in checking so-called 'decentralization,' but in adding to the healthfulness, the decency, and the relative economies of living within the older areas, closer as they are to the centers of business employment."

Henry Bruere, president of the Bowery Savings Bank, reporting at the conference for the "Committee on Property and Financial Interests," of which he is chairman, declared that the project for a neighborhood unit of development would offer reassurance to property owners and lending institutions by presenting them with the opportunity for long-term security and fair income.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, April 7, 21 May 5, 19.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m); 15.13mc (19.8m) chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., April 7, May 5.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m) 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., April 7, May 5.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc (243.6m), June 30.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on April 7 May 5

New York

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 7, 21.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on April 14, 28, May 12, 26.

Central States

Iowa

Des Moines—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHO 1000kc, on April 7, 14, 21, 28.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on April 7, May 5.

Ohio

Cleveland — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on April 7, 21, May 5, 19.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on April 14.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on April 7, 21, May 5, 19.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on April 7, May 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120 kc, on April 7, 21, May 5, 19.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 910kc, on April 7.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on April 7, 21, May 5, 19.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on April 21, May 19.

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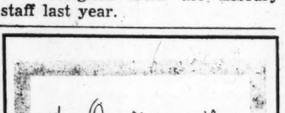

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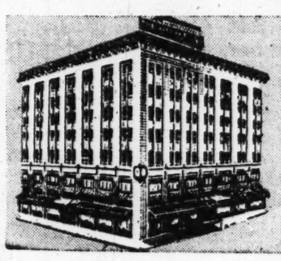
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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

End of a Summer

By Carolyn Haywood
Illustrated by the Author

The days were growing shorter, and the leaves on the trees were beginning to turn red and yellow. Teddy and Babs and the twins no longer played out of doors after dinner. They gathered in front of the open fire and popped corn and toasted marshmallows. Every day they could see great flocks of birds flying toward the South.

One day Peter said, "Pretty soon Jane and I will be flying South. We have to go back to school soon. Wouldn't it be fun if we could just ride on one of those birds instead of going in the train? I'll bet they fly right over our house."

"I think it's fun to go on the train," said Jane. "I like to listen to the engine. It always says, 'Got chur trunk! Got chur trunk! Got chur trunk!' "

When the day arrived for the twins to leave, there was a great deal of excitement. Grandmother had packed their trunk the day before and Grandaddy had taken it to the station in the station wagon. Now Peter and Jane kept finding things that they wanted to take home with them.

Last-Minute Packages

"Oh, Grandmother!" cried Jane, "here's my doll, Hannah, and all of her clothes. What shall I do with her?"

"Dear, dear!" said Grandmother, "Hannah and her clothes should have gone in the trunk. Now you will have to carry her."

"Grandmother!" Peter called, "I have to take my new sailboat."

"Well, Grandaddy will have to wrap it up for you," said Grandmother.

Just then Jane came running into the kitchen. "Grandmother! Grandmother!" she panted, "what do you think Mary gave me for a going away present?"

"I can't imagine," said Grandmother.

"She gave me her canary bird. The cage and everything."

"Well, I don't see how you'll be able to go on the train with a bird-cage," said Grandmother.

"Oh, I can carry it," said Jane.

Grandmother was busy making sandwiches. She packed the twins' lunch in a big square box. There were three kinds of sandwiches and cookies and hard-boiled eggs. There were plums and two big round peppermint patties. There was a big banana for each of them and some peanut-butter crackers.

"Now, do be careful, when you eat your lunch, not to drop papers on the floor. Let the people on the train see that you know how to mind your manners," said Grandmother.

The children promised to be very careful.

After a while, Peter burst into the kitchen. "Look, Grandmother!" he cried, "Teddy says I can take Barney home with me. He says he's mine to keep." Peter was carrying a great big turtle.

"Now, you can't take a turtle on the train with you," said Grandmother.

"Why not, Grandmother? He wouldn't be any trouble," said Peter. "I can get Grandaddy to put him in a box with holes punched in the lid."

"Well, go talk to your Grandaddy about it," said Grandmother.

Peter rushed out, carrying his turtle.

A Chocolate Cake

When it was time to leave for the train, Mr. Perkins drove the station wagon up to the front door. Teddy and Babs were on the front seat. They were going to the station to see the twins off. Mrs. Robinson and Mary, the cook, and Joe, the stable boy, were gathered 'round the wagon to say good-by to the twins. Grandaddy put their traveling bag in the wagon. He put the bird-cage in and the fishing rod.

Grandmother came rushing out of the door. "Here," she said, "don't forget this chocolate cake I baked for your mother. Jane, be sure to carry it very carefully."

"Teddy, you're going without your coat," called Grandaddy.

At last they were ready. They kissed everyone good-by. The wagon started. "Good-by! Good-by!" they called.

Everyone waved. "Good-by, Jane!" they called. "Good-by, Peter!"

They hadn't gone very far when Peter cried, "Grandaddy! I forgot my turtle. We'll have to go back for Barney."

Grandaddy turned the car

around and drove back to the house. Peter jumped out. He ran into the kitchen. "I forgot my turtle," he shouted.

He picked up the box and in a moment he was back in the wagon.

Off they started again. They had to go all the way into town to the station because the through train didn't stop at the little station nearby. Only the milk-train stopped there early in the morning.

They drove along the dirt road in a cloud of dust until they turned into the main highway. Jake's gasoline station was on the corner. Jake ran out when he saw the station wagon. He waved wildly. The children waved too. "Good-by," they called, "good-by."

Jake ran after them, waving. The children waved until they could see him no longer.

The wagon flew over the smooth road. In a few moments a policeman on a motorcycle drove up beside the wagon. The policeman motioned for Mr. Perkins to drive over to the side of the road. Mr. Perkins drew up and stopped the wagon.

"Is your name Perkins?" asked the officer.

"Yes," said Mr. Perkins.

"Well, you forgot your lunch," said the officer.

Mr. Perkins' mouth dropped open; he was so surprised. "How do you know?" he asked.

"Your wife telephoned to Jake at the gas station. She told him to stop you, but you didn't pay any attention to him. Just then,

I came along, so he sent me after you."

"Thank you very much," said Mr. Perkins.

Once more he turned the wagon around and started back to the farm.

"He was a nice policeman, wasn't he?" said Jane. "It would be terrible to go without our lunch."

"It will be terrible if you miss your train," said Grandaddy.

He drove as fast as he could over the dirt road. As they swung into the drive, Grandmother came running to meet them. She handed the lunch box to Teddy and Grandaddy turned the wagon around. Back they went to the highway. Grandaddy looked at his watch. "We'll never make that train," he said. "You'll miss it sure as my name is Perkins."

Red Socks

"Oh, Grandaddy!" cried Jane, "what shall we do!"

"There's nothing to do but go to the little station where they load the milk and see if we can flag the train."

"Do you think they will stop?" asked Teddy.

"I don't know for sure, but we can try it," said Grandaddy.

Mr. Perkins turned into the road that led to the little station. "She's due to pass there in fifteen minutes," he said.

"What shall we use to flag the train, Grandaddy?" asked Jane.

"I don't know," said Grandaddy; "we ought to have something red."

"I've got on red socks," said Jane. "I'll take one off." Jane slipped off her shoe and took off her sock.

When they reached the station, they still had five minutes before the train was due.

"Now, I'll do the waving," said Grandaddy. "You children stand back in the shed where it is safe. After all, the train may go by."

All of a sudden, there was a sharp whistle. "Here she comes!" shouted Grandaddy. Peter could feel himself tingling with excitement. Jane's knees felt wobbly.

The children ran back in the shed and Grandaddy ran along beside the track, toward the train. He was waving Jane's sock.

The children could hear the train now, rushing toward them. Then they heard the screech of the brakes and the train slowed up and stopped at the station.

The children rushed forward. A conductor jumped down. Mr. Perkins pushed the children up the steps. Jane clutched her doll under one arm and held the chocolate cake in the other.

"Mr. Perkins will meet these children at Washington," said Grandaddy, as he handed up all the boxes and bags and packages.

"All right, sir," said the conductor. "Don't worry about them. I'll deliver them to their father. I know these children; I brought them up here in June."

Peter and Jane stood on the platform with the conductor. The train began to pull away from the station. "Good-by!" they called. "Good-by, Grandaddy! Good-by, Teddy and Babs!"

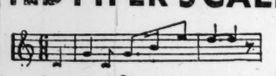
"Good-by," shouted Teddy and Babs.

"Good-by!" called Grandaddy.

In a moment the train was out of sight.

"Oh, Mr. Perkins!" cried Babs, "you forgot to give Jane her sock."

PIED PIPER'S CALL



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Busy Morning on the Beach

Tommy was tired of playing in the sand. It was early in the day and his friends were not on the beach yet. There seemed to be miles and miles of white sand and even more miles of bright blue water. Once in a while a sail boat passed, moving along in the soft sea breeze. A tug boat passed the sail boat.

"Too-who! Too-who!" cried the whistle of the tug boat as if to say, "Look out! I am coming!" The sail boat took no notice; it just sailed on. Then the tug boat whistled again, deep and low, as if to say, "Bah . . . Bah . . . Bah!" Tommy watched the two boats until they were both out of sight. Then he stood up.

"There is nothing to do," said Tommy, and he ran over to his Mother.

"Tired of the sand?" Tommy's mother looked up from her book. She seemed quite surprised.

"May I go into the water?" said Tommy.

"Oh, dear me, no!" replied his Mother. "It is still too cold. But while we are waiting for your little friends to come down to play, Tommy, let us search the beach sand and see what we can find."

"Oh, shells!" said Tommy. "Every day I find shells."

"And very pretty shells, too," said his mother. "But when I was a child we always searched the beach for glass."

"Glass?" Tommy looked surprised and a little interested.

"Yes, indeed, glass of many colors. The child who could find the most colors always received a prize. . . . My mother put the pieces of colored glass in a bowl in the winter, and grew flowers in the bowl. It looked so very pretty. Perhaps you would like to look for glass for me to use next winter."

"Oh, let's begin to search!" cried Tommy.

Slowly Tommy and his mother walked along the soft white sand.

Suddenly, Mother bent over and picked up something small and shining . . . it was a piece of green glass.

"See how lovely this is, Tommy," she said to the little boy, holding it up so that the sun could shine upon it. "And see how round and smooth the edges are. The water has done away with the sharp parts that might scratch us."

Tommy looked carefully at the green glass. It was very beautiful. Then he looked down at the sand. There, at his very feet, was a fine piece of blue glass, the color of the sea.

"Oh . . . I have found some, too!" he cried, joyfully, as he picked up the piece of glass.

Tommy began to look harder than ever. Before long, he had, besides his blue glass, some pieces of brown and white and red glass. What fun he had searching the beach and wondering where each piece came from! By the time he had his pail full, his little friends began to come to the beach and soon they, too, were searching for bits of gaily colored beach glass.

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Letters That Make Friends

Our Mail Bag

Here are letters from boys and girls in six states who would like to make friends with children in many parts of the world. Send along your letters for them. We hope you will all soon be enjoying many new friendships. At the end of this column you will find some paragraphs explaining how to start a correspondence.

Sparta, Michigan
Dear Editor:
I am a little girl nine years old and I am in the fourth grade at school. I have so many things I love to do, I can hardly name all of them—ice and roller skating, skiing, music, piano, collecting stamps, swimming and many other things. I wish some girls would write to me.
Your friend,
Mary Anne R.

Wood River, Illinois
Dear Editor:
I am in the fifth grade at school. My hobbies are piano, reading, collecting movie stars' pictures and collecting stamps. I like historical and adventure books. I would like to correspond with a boy in South America or Australia.
Sincerely,
Edwin L.

Los Angeles, California
Dear Editor:
I would like to correspond with a boy in Switzerland. My hobby is airplane making. I am 10 years old and I am in the fourth grade.
Sincerely,
Edward Z.

Gloversville, New York
Dear Editor:
I am ten years old. Some of my hobbies are football and baseball. I would like to correspond with a boy of my age in Switzerland or Holland.
Sincerely yours,
Gordon H.

Flushing, New York
Dear Editor:
I think it would be fun to correspond with twins about 11 to 12 years old in any country, preferably France. My hobby is collecting foreign dolls. I have three French ones. I love to dance, ice skate and play piano. I am 11 years old and enjoy the Children's, and Young Folks' Pages.
Lovingly,
Rose Ann H.

Long Beach, California
Gentlemen:
I am ten years old, go to Longfellow School and I like to fish. I also collect stamps and swim a lot and have won prizes for swimming. I would like most of all to correspond with a boy in Scotland, or in Switzerland.
Yours very truly,
Tommy H.

Seattle, Washington
Dear Editor:
I'm a little girl nine years old, in the 3 A. I like to read books about fairies and I like to draw pictures, but I'm not much at it. I would like to write to a girl in Holland or any other country.
Your friend,
Ada Louise W.

Los Angeles, California
Dear Editor:
I am a little girl eight years of age and I would like very much to become a friend of some girl my age living in Holland. I am interested in babies also. I like to ice skate very much.
Yours truly,
Joan Claire A.

Amidon, North Dakota
Dear Editor:
My brother got a letter from the Mail Bag today, so I am going to send my name in because I think it will be a lot of fun to have a little Mail Bagger to write to.
I am seven years old and in the second grade. I like sleigh riding, collecting stamps, and reading The Children's Page. My favorite study is music. I would like to hear from some little girls my age.
Your little friend,
Ilo Roselle F.

A Reminder

Girls and boys who write to ask us to publish their names in the Mail Bag list should give the name and address of the person in their family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names published is accorded to children in the homes of subscribers to this newspaper.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

A Rabbit Told Me

I never knew that spring had come
Until a rabbit told me;
He met me on an early hill
And he began to scold me;
"Why, don't you hear the busy wind
Across there, in the willows?
He's strung the clouds across the sky—
He's airing them, like pillows;
The sun has brushed the meadow floor
And spread green rugs all over—
The hill has tied her apron on
To carpet-sweep the clover;
And you may help," the rabbit called
Across the pasture's border—
"Go make your garden's rumply bed—
We should be all in order!"

MIRIAM CLARK POTTER

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'Walküre' and 'Traviata' at Opera House—Sherwood Play Tonight

Leinsdorf, Lehmann, Lawrence, In an Eloquent 'Ring' Chapter

By L. A. Sloper

Wagner's "Die Walküre" was the bill offered Saturday afternoon by the Metropolitan company now tenanting the Boston Opera House. The performance was of unusually high quality. It also presented several novel features of exceptional interest: It gave Boston its first opportunity of hearing Mr. Leinsdorf as conductor in a "Ring" opera, it brought the rare artistry of Mme. Lehmann to the role of Sieglinde, and it marked the first local stage appearance of Marjorie Lawrence, the Brünnhilde, in a Wagnerian role.

Mr. Leinsdorf confirmed and strengthened the excellent impression he had made in "Rosenkavalier" on Thursday and in "Tannhäuser" last year. There has been a great deal of discussion this season in New York of his Wagnerian readings, with special reference to his tempi. This "Walküre" justified him. It was by all odds the most eloquent and the most dramatic interpretation of the score that I have heard in years.

The fact is that the Metropolitan's Wagner had become a routine, literal affair. It badly needed the suppleness which Mr. Leinsdorf puts into it. The much debated speeding up of tempi, we discovered, is applied, not indiscriminately throughout the music drama, but where it does the most good. A notable instance is in the scene between Wotan and Fricka in the second act; and surely anything that can be done to shorten that colloquy is a matter for thanksgiving.

* * *

Elsewhere, similarly, the tempi were made to fit the action. It was Wagner himself, you remember, who wanted everything to be done to point up the drama. Depicting a storm, a flight, a sharp conflict, an emotional pang, Mr. Leinsdorf sustains the dramatic impulse. In scenes of tenderness, of nostalgia, of sorrow, he takes time enough to convey the sentiment, without dragging it out. His orchestra can shout and sing and grieve, in turn. He makes it a mirror of thought and feeling.

Yet he does not leave everything to the orchestra, at the expense of the singers. He is particularly careful to give the artists on the stage every opportunity to make their contribution to the total musical and dramatic effect. Once, on Saturday, he was too generous. He allowed Mr. Melchior to prolong his cry of "Wälse! Wälse!" until it became a display of breath control, like the final high note of a tenor aria in an Italian opera. The music drama was forgotten in admiration of Mr. Melchior's vocal power and endurance. But this was a solitary exception. The rest of the way the conductor held his forces to the realization of a justly proportioned musico-dramatic pattern.

Mme. Lehmann's Sieglinde was a major joy of the afternoon. This superb artist lent to her role not only her lovely voice, her skillful vocalism, and her acting ability, but she fused these elements through her fine intelligence. This was a Sieglinde so thoroughly conceived and visualized that it was really unnecessary for her to point out the sword to Siegmund with her torch; her glance would have been enough.

* * *

Miss Lawrence's Brünnhilde was another warming impersonation. Her voice is not the biggest in the world, it is not entirely free of edge, and she did not quite avoid the hazard of flatting in her opening Valkyr's Cry. But the voice is of true operatic proportions, and she knows how to use it with power and dramatic meaning. Moreover, although she is not a statuesque Brünnhilde, she is a very human one, full of vitality and capable of vivid expression through movement. It is a pleasure to see a Valkyr who can really run.

Such were the novel impressions. Of the rest of the cast it is necessary to say only that Mr. Melchior was in excellent voice, that Mr. Schorr and Mr. List sang with their customary authority, and that Mme. Thorborg was a vocally impressive Fricka. With reservations about the brass section, the orchestra was in good form. The stage action of the Valkyrs in the last act seems to have been changed for the better. The settings remain as always.

'Die Walküre'

Boston Opera House—The Metropolitan Opera Association presents Wagner's "Die Walküre," afternoon of March 30. The cast:

Siegmund	Lauritz Melchior
Hunding	Emanuel List
Wotan	Friedrich Schorr
Sieglinde	Lotte Lehmann
Brünnhilde	Marjorie Lawrence
Fricka	Kerstin Thorborg
Helmwige	Dorothee Manski
Gerhilde	Thelma Votipka
Ortlinde	Irene Jessner
Rossweisse	Lucille Browning
Grimgerde	Winifred Heidt
Waltraute	Maxine Stellman
Siegrune	Helen Olheim
Schwertleite	Doris Doe
Conductor	Erich Leinsdorf
Stage Director	Leopold Sachse

Scenic Production designed by Jonel Jorgulesco and painted by Koeck Meyer Studios

Wide World Studio

Setting for "Manon," Act III

The opera will be presented Wednesday evening by the Metropolitan Company at the Boston Opera House

Lunts Coming to Colonial; 'Hot Mikado' for Shubert

Two openings are listed for tonight in Boston theaters. At the Colonial the incoming play is Robert E. Sherwood's "There Shall Be No Night," originally called "Revelation." The cast is headed by Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, and the company includes Richard Whorf, Sydney Greenstreet, Maurice Colbourne, Edward Requello, Montgomery Clift, Elisabeth Fraser, Charles Ansley, Thomas Gomez, Claude Horton, William le Massena, Phyllis Thaxter, Brooks West, Charva Chester, Ralph Nelson, and Robert Downing.

The play has been produced by the Playwrights Company and the Theater Guild under the direction of Mr. Lunt. The three settings have been designed by Richard Whorf. First performance of the play was given in Providence Friday night. After two weeks in Boston the company goes to Baltimore and Washington on the way to New York, where the play is due to open on April 29.

* * *

"Hot Mikado" Returns

Bill Robinson and "The Hot Mikado" return to Boston tonight, but this time at the Shubert Theater instead of the Opera House, where the company was seen last November. The production was staged by Hassart Short, and settings and costumes were designed by Nat Karson. The cast includes Rose Brown, Freddie Robinson, Maurice Ellis, Alice Harris, J. A. Lillard, and Maurice Cooper.

* * *

Departing Plays

Ethel Barrymore and "An International Incident," which departed from the Wilbur Saturday evening, are to make their bow to New York at the Barrymore Theater, Tuesday evening.

Maurice Evans and "Richard II," concluding the one week scheduled at the Colonial, are likewise arriving in New York this evening at the St. James Theater.

"Higher and Higher," winding up 2½ weeks at the Shubert, is the third of a trio of Manhattan bound productions. It is scheduled to make its metropolitan debut at the Shubert Theater, New York, Thursday.

* * *

In Rehearsal

Jimmy Durante arrived in New York last week to begin rehearsals for "Keep Off the Grass," the musical in which he will appear with Ray Bolger at the Shubert Theater here on April 29.

* * *

Remembered Guests

Helen Hayes and Philip Merivale were scheduled to wind up their tour in "Ladies and Gentlemen," Saturday night, in Chicago. The play was in Boston in January during the course of an 11 weeks' swing around the country.

"Worth a Million," English farce, which was seen at the Wilbur Theater here, was expected to wind up its travels in Baltimore over the week end. But it is said that the play will be taken to New York, after alterations, for a midsummer debut.

* * *

'Springtime' Perhaps

Edward Everett Horton may come to Boston early in May with "Springtime for Henry," according to the New York Times. There is nothing definite, it seems, for Mr. Horton's bookings extend only to April 27. Mr. Horton and the play were seen in some of the New England summer theaters last year.

'La Traviata'

Lest anyone should regard the Metropolitan Opera as a small concern, because certain of its sponsors are collecting dollar contributions from the radio public wherewith to purchase its theater in New York from the real estate group that holds title to the ground, one of the assistant managers, Earle R. Lewis, let fall the remark on Saturday evening that the company had done, in the 32 years of his connection with it, a business of $53,000,000. The Metropolitan is a big American development, let there be no doubt, and will certainly remain such for a good while yet, purchase fund collected in full or short. People who go into it, even to the extent of a dollar, are joining up with one of the solid institutions of the U. S. A., they may be reasonably sure.

* * *

When the question of direction comes up, that has gone into the Metropolitan is indeed something to take notice of. The record of Mr. Lewis, to speak of one particular man, represents 32 years of service; and in all that time not a single performance missed. That for fidelity to the box office, where his work, since youth, has principally lain; just a matter of a typical New Yorker attending to the job that happened to fall to him as a career. Not that the magnitude of the enterprise counts in comparison with industrial undertakings that have come to maturity in the modern era of the city; and we may grant that it seems a bagatelle by the side of things done in other amusement lines of late—take pictures for example. Nevertheless, there the Metropolitan stands, and even in a commercial view it possesses pretty fair size and indisputable dignity.

The company on the third night of its visit at the Boston Opera House presented Verdi's "Traviata," Ettore Panizza conducting. The three principal roles were taken by Helen Jepson, soprano; Richard Crooks, tenor, and Giuseppe De Luca, baritone. The first two artists upheld the honor of American song; Mr. De Luca defended the cause of Italian bel canto. As vocalist, Miss Jepson is plenty unlike the Violetta type of the so-called Golden Age of Opera; and Mr. Crooks, likewise, is a far cry from the traditional Alfredo. All the same, both of them are singers of opulent tone and commanding style.

* * *

Mr. De Luca, on his side, is in the historic line of Germonts. He is, in fine, a master of the vocal art that Verdi's generation knew and that the present generation, in America at least knows only to admire and steadfastly, albeit politely, to ignore. For the American singer of today gets the desired effect by other means than polished bel canto. The dramatic voice, in other words, seems to have come to stay; and to repine for the singing of the old days in the hope that it will slavishly be cultivated again looks rather useless.

Applause, then, to an artist like Mr. De Luca, who can illustrate the former manner to perfection; but applause, none the less, to artists like Miss Jepson and Mr. Crooks who must needs be themselves, and who, perforce, speak the musical language of their environment and of these present forties.

W. P. T.

'Traviata'

Boston Opera House—The Metropolitan Opera Association presents Verdi's "La Traviata" evening of March 30, 1940. The cast:

Violetta	Helen Jepson
Flora Bervoix	Thelma Votipka
Annina	Helen Oineim
Alfredo	Richard Crooks
Giorgio Germont	Giuseppe De Luca
Gastone	Alessio De Paolis
Baron Douphol	Wilfred Engelman
Marquis D'Obigny	George Cehanovsky
Doctor Grenvil	Louis D'Angelo

Act III—Ballet Divertissement by Lillian Moore, Monna Montes and Corps de Ballet
Choreography by Boris Romanoff
Conductor ... Ettore Panizza
Chorus Master ... Fausto Cleva
Stage Director ... Desire Defrere
Scenic production designed by Jonel Jorgulesco and painted by Koeck Meyer Studios.

New Ballets Scheduled

Of the new ballets produced by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo this season, Boston will see two on the opening night of its engagement at the Boston Opera House (April 16-20), one on the second, and another on the third.

For April 16 are scheduled "Devil's Holiday," by the English choregrapher, Frederick Ashton, scenario, consisting of a prologue and three scenes, by Vincenzo Tommasini, who has also arranged the music, based on themes from Paganini; and "Capriccio Espagnol," the work in which the Spanish dancer, Argentinita, collaborated with Massine, to Rimsky-Korsakoff's score of the same title. It is said that the choreography closely follows the notations in the score, and includes:

(a) Alborada—Typical dances of Spanish Galicia composed of steps called "Muneiras."
(b) Variation—"Seguidillas" in the spirit of Goya's painting, particularly that of Galina Siega.
(c) Alborada—A comic dance in the style of Northern Spain.
(d) Gypsy scene and songs, combining the "Bolero," "Buleria," and "Panadero."
(e) Asturian Fandango.

The surrealist ballet, "Bacchanale," for which Salvador Dali has provided settings, costumes, and general zany atmosphere, to the Venusberg music from Wagner's "Tannhäuser," and to which Leonide Massine, artistic director and first dancer of the company, has contributed the choregraphic touch, will have its first Boston performance on Wednesday evening, April 17; and on the following evening, the American folk ballet in one scene, prologue and epilogue, "Ghost Town" by the American dancer, Marc Platoff, for which the American composer, Richard Rodgers, has written the music, will be introduced to Boston.

For the opening program, the classic "Swan Lake," and a revival of the "Bluebird" variation from "Aurora's Wedding," are also announced. This famous pas de deux is danced deliciously by the American dancer, Roland Guerard, who first made it known to Boston, and the English ballerina, Alicia Markova.

News of the Stage

New York

The Davenport Free Theater celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary Tuesday evening at 138 East Twenty-seventh Street, with a three-and-a-half hour show. The program includes a revival of "A Woman's Way," the dream scene from "The Bells," and a scene from "Louis XI." Butler Devenport is the director of the organization. There is no admission charge. Instead, a basket is passed for contributions between the acts.

* * *

"Thumbs," by Terrence Rattigan and Hector Bolitho, goes into rehearsal today, with Oscar Homolka in the leading role. Helen Trenholme is in the cast and Richard Waring has been mentioned for an important role. Chester Erskin will direct the play, which will mark Mr. Homolka's debut on the American stage. A German stage actor, he has appeared in English and American as well as the German films. Raymond Sovey has been engaged to do the sets. "Thumbs" is described as a "father-and-son" drama. Irving Cooper is the producer.

* * *

"Jonah and the Whale," by James Bridie, will be performed by a Columbia University theatrical group in Earl Hall, beginning today, and continuing through April 6.

* * *

"Job," a dramatization by Joseph Roth and Victor Keleman of Mr. Roth's novel, will be given at the Heckscher Theater, Fifth Avenue at 104th Street, on April 4 and 5, Thursday and Friday of next week. Prof. Albert Einstein and Eddie Cantor are the principal sponsors. Paul Gordon is the director.

* * *

A committee of prominent theatrical figures, including George Abbott, John Barrymore, Gertrude Lawrence, Raymond Massey, Elmer Rice, Robert E. Sherwood, Bella and Sam Spewack, has been organized under the name of "Friends of Reunion in New York," to bring to the public's attention "Reunion in New York," the new musical revue at the Little Theater.

* * *

"Juno and the Paycock" will close on April 13, at the Mansfield Theater, when Barry Fitzgerald must go to Hollywood to appear in John Ford's production of Eugene O'Neil's "Little Long Voyage Home."

* * *

Courtney Burr's production of "A Case of Youth" closed at the National Theater Wednesday evening after five performances.

* * *

Three additional numbers—"Bullfight," "Fantasy in an Egyptian Museum" and "Ballet"—have been added to the Theater of the Piccoli program at the Majestic Theater.

* * *

The Theater Guild will present "The Tempest," by William Shakespeare, acted by the children of the King-Coit Children's Theater for a series of special performances which began on Sunday, March 31, at 3 p. m., at the Guild Theater. Successive performances also at 3 p. m., will be given on April 3, 5, 7 and 10. The play was directed by Dorothy Coit, with settings and costumes designed by Edith King.

'This Man Reuter'

"This Man Reuter," a picture based on the career of the man who founded the international news agency, will be Edward G. Robinson's next starring vehicle after his current "Brother Orchid." William Dieterle, who has already directed several notable film biographies, will be in charge. Milton Krims will write the script.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday

Recital by Nelson Eddy, baritone, in Symphony Hall at 8:30. Theodore Paxson, accompanist.

Concert by Susan Willaims pianist of the New England Conservatory faculty. Jordan Hall at 8:15.

Sunday

Concert in Jordan Hall at 3:30 by Arthur LeBlanc, violinist. Sanford Schlussel, accompanist.

Ida Mason in Debut

Singing to a small but obviously appreciative audience, Ida Mason, a young negro soprano, made her Boston debut in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon. Alice Reilly Girouard was Miss Mason's accompanist, and for program the singer offered four groups, of which the first comprised "Se tu m'ami" by Pergolesi, "O cessate di piagarmi" by Scarlatti, "Amarilli" by Caccini and "Donzelle Fuggite" by Cavilli. French composers were represented in group two, which included "J'ai pleuré en rêve" by Hué, "Le Nill" by Leroux, "Ma Maison" and "La Farandoles des Chimères" by Fourdrain. For her third group Miss Mason offered "Kommt Dir Manchmal In Den Sinn" by Brahms, "Grabschrift" by Alban Berg, and a pair of songs by Homer, "Sheep and Lambs" and "Sing to Me, Sing." The final group comprised spirituals.

Miss Mason disclosed a voice of considerable power and range. The quality is somewhat uneven, that of the upper scale being better than the middle voice, which possesses an unpleasant edge. She produces her tones with apparent ease, taking top notes with seemingly slight preparation, but her method of tone production is not uniformly successful. There are serious faults in the use of the voice. More resonance is needed, and the tones should be less in the throat and more upon the lips. Diction should be clearer, especially the English, which was notably poor in "Sheep and Lambs." Miss Mason is seemingly of that misguided group of singers who sacrifice diction to tone.

Commendably, the singer used no word book, and while she appeared to be conversant with the import of her songs, she has not yet acquired the power to make the texts come to life. A greater command of nuance would materially assist Miss Mason in this facet of her art. Mrs. Girouard again pleased with her discriminating accompaniments.

G. M. S.

Sinclair Lewis Turns From Stage to Films

Sinclair Lewis, whose novel "Bethel Merriday," published recently, has been interpreted as an indication that the author is stage struck, is now reported by his publisher to be in Beverly Hills, Calif., working on a motion picture. The occupation is one that he has avoided with emphasis for two decades until his newly acquired interest in the theater.

Shorts and Trailers

New York

William Holden has been assigned to play the leading male role opposite Jean Arthur in "Arizona," a Wesley Ruggles production. Mr. Holden made his first bid for fame as the star of Columbia's "Golden Boy." Since then he has acted in "Invisible Stripes," "Those Were the Days," and "Our Town," the last two not yet released.

Columbia is building a $500,000, mile-square city to represent old Tucson, the scene of the picture. There will be a walled city of 82 adobe dwellings and an Indian village of 12 separate units. The old city is 14 miles from the Tucson of today. Mr. Ruggles is expected to start production on the "Arizona" location this week.

* * *

Walter Hampden and Henry Daniell have been cast in important roles in the new Warner Brothers film, "All This and Heaven Too," starring Bette Davis and Charles Boyer.

* * *

The Metropolitan Opera Fund will benefit from a special preview showing of "The Life of Giuseppe Verdi," at the Fine Arts Theater, Fifty-eighth Street, west of Seventh Avenue, on April 2, at 8:45 p. m. The popular-price opening will be on Wednesday, April 3. Brief scenes from Verdi's "Traviata," "Aida," "Rigoletto," "Don Carlos," and "Trovatore" are introduced during the course of the film biography. Some of these scenes were filmed in the Royal Opera House of Rome. Fosco Giachetti, as Verdi, Gaby Morlay, Beniamino Gigli, Maria Cebotari, Germana Paolieri, Carlo Duse, Camillo Pilotto, Henri Rollan, and Lamberto Picasso are in the cast.

* * *

Walt Disney's "Pinocchio, in eight weeks at the Center Theater, has played to 450,000 persons and has out-grossed "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

* * *

Linda Darnell, Brenda Joyce, and Jean Rogers have had their contracts renewed for another year by Darryl F. Zanuck.

* * *

Olivia de Havilland is starred in "Episode," her first film since her return to the Warners fold.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club, New Gallery, 270 Dartmouth Street. Paintings by the Business Men's Art Club. 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. Through April 13.

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street. Exhibition of historical prints portraying early Boston, Concord and Lexington. Loaned by Goodspeed's. Through April 22.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Polly Nordell. Through April.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Exhibition of water colors by Sears Gallagher. Also Ceramics. Through April 6.

George R. Shaw Gallery, 71 Newbury Street—Drawings by James Thurber. Paintings by Karl Hofer. Through April 27.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Miscellaneous group of Americana.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street. Paintings by Sam Charles. Water colors by Helen Dickson. Through April 13.

Goodman-Walkers, Corner Boylston and Tremont Streets—Water colors by A. F. Levinson.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by Glenn MacNutt. Through April 6.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Paintings and drawings by children (ages 5 to 10). Through April 8.

Old Corner Book Store, Cambridge—Father and daughter exhibition of flower paintings and pastels by Arthur Musgrave, and wood cuts by Miss Barbara Musgrave.

Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of one hundred contemporary prints. Through April 27; drawings and paintings by Boston children. Through April 26.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Exhibition of paintings by members of the Art Faculty of Colby Junior College. Through April 6.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibition of paintings, including a group of The Barbison School, April 13.

Twentieth Century Club—Joint exhibition of paintings by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hensche. Through April 18.

Robert S. Vose Galleries, 599 Boylston Street — Paintings by Frank Vining Smith. Water colors by Francis J. Gyra, Jr. Through April 6.

Yamanaka & Co., 424 Boylston Street—Exhibition of original sketches and drawings by the Kano and Hokusai Schools.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Saturdays from 2 to 5. Exhibition of harpoons, models and whaling vessels, old logs and knives. Also mammals and sea life.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings—Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5. Exhibition of paintings by Vincent Van Gogh, lent through the courtesy of the Municipal Museum, Amsterdam. Through April 10.

Germanic Museum—Paintings by Fritz Pfeiffer lent by The Federal Works Agency. Through April 13.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45, Sundays 1-4, music at 2, admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on National holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 5.—Permanent collection.

Vandamm Studio

'Hot Mikado' Players Coming Tonight to the Shubert

Left to right are Rosetta Le Noire, Maurice Ellis, Freddie Robinson, Bill Robinson, J. A. Lillard, and Maurice Cooper.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evs. 8:40—$1.10 to 3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

"Hilarious . . . witty dialogue . . . rich humor"—Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Evs. 250 ORCHESTRA SEATS $2.20
Mats. 250 ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.65
PLYMOUTH, W. 45th St. CI. 6-9156. Evs. 8:50
6th Month Mats. WED. & SAT. at 2:50

"A SMASH HIT"—WATTS, Her. Trib.
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

FOUR WEEKS ONLY!
MAURICE EVANS in
RICHARD II
ST. JAMES Thea., 44 St. W. of B'y. LAc. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30 and Sat. Matinees 2:30—$1.10 to $3.50
Wednesday Matinees 55c to $2.75. Tax Incl.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7889. Evgs. 8:30
Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30 — $1.10 to $2.75

"Bright and cheerful and entertaining"
—J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
The New Hit Musical Revue
TWO FOR THE SHOW
with Eve Arden, Richard Haydn, Brenda Forbes
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-5969
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"The cleverest and the funniest comedy in several seasons"—Sloper, The Ch. Sci. Monitor
THE PLAYWRIGHTS COMPANY presents
TWO ON AN ISLAND
by ELMER RICE
with Luther ADLER • Betty FIELD • John CRAVEN
HUDSON Thea., 44th St., E. of B'way. BRy. 9-0298
Evs. 8:30—$3.30 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
ROCKEFELLER CENTER NEW YORK
"Rebecca"
Produced by David O. Selznick
Gala Stage Revue • Symphony Orchestra

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

BOSTON (STAGE)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
METROPOLITAN OPERA
MARCH 28 to APRIL 6
TOMORROW EVE. AT 8:
"LA GIOCONDA"
ALL tickets on sale from 9 to 5 Daily
Boston Opera Ass'n., 234 Boylston St.
No tickets at Opera House until one hour before each performance.
(Knabe Piano Used Exclusively)

SHUBERT Tonight, 8:30 | MAT. WED.
BILL ROBINSON in Hot "MIKADO"
WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST OF 750 DIRECT FROM BROADWAY
Eves. 50c to $2.50. Wed. Mat. 50c to 1.50. Sat. Mat. 50c to 2.00 Plus Tax.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
HELD OVER • 2nd WK.!
"REBECCA"
Laurence OLIVIER • Joan FONTAINE
Also: JACK HOLT-'Outside 3-Mile Limit'

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Errol Flynn Miriam Hopkins
"VIRGINIA CITY"
also "Calling Philo Vance"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Priscilla Lane—Eddie Albert
"BROTHER RAT AND A BABY"
Margaret Lindsay
"BRITISH INTELLIGENCE"

MANCHESTER, N. H.

APRIL BOOKINGS
Mar. 31-Apr. 2, Judge Hardy and Son—Mickey Rooney. Apr. 3-6, Swance River—Don Ameche. Apr. 7-9, Real Glory—Gary Cooper. Apr. 10-13, Eternally Yours—Loretta Young. Apr. 14-16, I Take This Woman—Spencer Tracy. Apr. 17-20, Great Victor Herbert—Mary Martin. Apr. 21-23, Fighting 69th—Pat O'Brien. Apr. 24-27, Shop Around the Corner—Margaret Sullavan.
LYRIC THEATRE
HANOVER ST. MANCHESTER, N. H.

Bruins Likely to Change Style of Defense and Attack More Than Personnel

Rangers Create Modern Hockey And Others Seek to Retaliate

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Eliminated from the 1940 Stanley Cup competition the Boston Bruin hockey team will feast and forget tonight.

The players, club officials, and hockey writers gather at the Copley-Plaza tonight to end the season over a festive board. At that time it is likely that President Weston W. Adams and Arthur Ross will give an inkling of the future.

Following the game in New York Saturday night in which the Bruins, with only 12 regulars and a rookie, battled the Rangers on even terms for two and one-half periods before losing, 4 to 1, the future was informally discussed at a Bruin conclave.

Changes in Play

President Adams intimated that not many changes were likely in the team personnel for next season. "We probably will change our style of play, however," he said. "Rangers have modernized hockey and we will have to adopt new methods to check them. In this series we changed our style and it was too short notice for perfection. Next season we will be ready."

All through the recent series the Rangers stressed a system that pointed toward keeping play in Boston territory. They labored little getting inside the Boston blueline resorting to a modernized form of the Art Ross power play (shooting the puck in and driving after it) and then forechecking to keep the Bruins from breaking out.

New System Planned

During the series the Bruins utilized a play to draw in the Ranger center, pass beyond him and get out of their own territory It partially worked but was not smooth consistently enough. That will be one thing the Bruins will iron out for next season and the attack will be re-assembled to create more variety and deception.

Rangers made good use of a drop pass all season and while it was simple in operation it was baffling to defenders because the player dropping the pass always took out a possible checker and then slid into position for a rebound or a forward pass. President Adams intimated that a check will be worked out on that for next year.

The club roster is not likely to change much. If Manager Art Ross thinks he can make an advantageous trade or two, or add another rookie such as Terry Reardon, he will do so. Right wing and the defense on the Bruins are the places most noticeable for weaknesses.

Dramatic Performance

Saturday night the Bruins staged one of those dramatic performances that endear sport to sympathetic fans. They entered the game without four of their regulars, Capt. Dit Clapper, Art Jackson, Des Smith and Mel Hill. On paper strength the team had no right to be in the same rink with Rangers.

In desperation they called a 20-year-old rookie, Reardon, up from Hershey. They were a game behind in the series, some of the regulars were not in the best condition, and weather conditions grounded their hopes of flying over from Boston. They took the noon train and arrived in New York after five hours of train ride.

The pre-game dressing room scene was vastly different from that of the opening game. The players knew conditions could hardly be worse and their mental attitude was free and easy. They were relieved of being any part of the pre-game favorite and with certain defeat staring them in the face they elected to cast caution to the winds and go out gloriously.

Surprised Rangers

Instead of opening the game defensively and hoping to take defeat by a low score, they surprised and partially disorganized the Rangers by tearing into them at all times and scored a goal to end the scoreless famine against Kerr in New York at 217 minutes and 13 seconds. Conacher scored the goal at 19:53 of the first period on passes from Hollett and Reardon.

That goal disorganized the New Yorkers and although they tied it up when Pike converted on a play with Lynn Patrick at 8:14 of the second period, they failed to get going properly until the Bruins faded from being so short handed in the third period at 11:09 and Shibicky tallied. Red Hamill drew a five-minute major on the play and that severe penalty was too much so the Bruins collapsed, Smith and Watson adding goals while Hamill was off.

* * *

The players returned after the game . . . Bobby Bauer was added to the injury list in the second period, although he managed to serve a turn or two afterward . . . He had to be helped to the train . . . The scene on the ice immediately following the final bell was inspiring . . . All players were shaking hands and Manager Art Ross and Coach Weiland joined in.

* * *

Ross was very much upset when Referee Clancy issued the major to Hamill . . . "They scored the goal and it was too important a game and time to inflict a questionable major," he said . . . After the game Lester Patrick paid tribute to young Reardon saying, "His forechecking bothered us more than that of any Bruin all year."

* * *

He and Mrs. Patrick honored the Boston writers with a visit following the game and praised the gallant performance of the crippled Bruins . . . Conn Smythe, Toronto manager, scouted the Rangers from a box seat . . . Patrick thought the officiating exceptional throughout the series and particularly praised Mickey Ion in the final Boston game (that was the game Ion let everything go, particularly the holding by Rangers).

* * *

Adams, Ross and Weiland probably will go to New York for the games tomorrow and Wednesday night against Toronto . . . In the last 29 hockey games between Rangers and Boston the score stands Rangers 14, Boston 13, and two tie games . . . If Rangers win the Stanley Cup Lester Patrick will add one more achievement to his long career in hockey—that of having managed a Stanley Cup team with two sons in the line-up.

Cronin to Decide Soon on Pitchers

Wide World
Group of rookie pitchers pictured in the spring training of the Boston Red Sox. Left to right: Mickey Harris, Carl Johnson, Al Brazle, Randy Heflin, Wilburn Butland and Herb Hash. Harris, Butland and Hash seek to stay with the team this year, the others still need seasoning

Gallagher Takes Husky Baseball Squad Outdoors

Northeastern's varsity baseball squad, stymied up till now by the weather, had its first outdoor workout this afternoon. Inasmuch as the Huskies open with Boston College a week from Saturday, Coach Herb Gallagher will have to put on the pressure immediately.

Particularly stress will be laid upon the battery candidates because the Huskies are weak only in this department. The rest of the line-up seems pretty well set with the only problem being to choose among a flock of good hitters.

From present indications Wally Sullivan of Cranston, R. I., will be the top pitcher for the Huskies, with Charlie Foster of Lynn and Dave Gerry of Topsfield also rating starting assignments. Ken Harding of Quincy and half a dozen others will be used in relief roles.

One of the big questions in the Husky pitching situation is Sophomore Ed Barry. If the Wellesley ace clears his scholastic record this week he will be eligible for competition and will join the starting array.

The catching situation is even more complicated. Ray Yetten of Waltham and Fred Cusick of Brighton are varsity holdovers from last year, while Ed Lovequist of Waltham has been converted from first base. Jim Maguire of Beverly heads the sophomore candidates.

Lott and Slack Win

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Hunter Lott and William Slack won the National squash doubles championship March 30 by defeating Neil J. Sullivan and Roy Coffin, 9—15, 15—10, 15—11, 15—8.

Red Sox Bow, 2-3

By the Associated Press

March 31

At Birmingham, Ala.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati (N)..	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	x	3	8	0
Boston (A)	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	2

Derringer, Thompson (5) and Lombardi; Grove, Wilson (4), Dickman (7) and Desautels, Peacock (7).

Mickey Harris Forging Ahead In Red Sox Pitching Choices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 1—By the time the Red Sox reach Boston, late next week, Manager Joe Cronin hopes to have decided on the four starting pitchers who will team up with Lefty Grove in that important capacity. For the moment he seems to be leaning toward Jim Bagby, Denny Galehouse, and Jack Wilson, with the fourth member not at all conspicuous.

But Cronin scrupulously avoids any mention of the rookie hurlers when he talks about starters. Mickey Harris? Cronin grins but will not talk. Bill Butland? Looks pretty good, all right. Herb Hash? Liked him his last time out.

What Happened Before

This, say the experts who know Cronin's methods, is the result of precedent, to which the Red Sox leader is an obedient servant. He boosted Jim Bagby to the skies two years ago, and while Bagby's first year was a good one, his second was poor. Last spring it was Woody Rich who was acclaimed, and Rich faded quickly with a sore arm.

And thus Cronin is not letting himself be quoted too cheerfully on the likes of Harris, Butland, and Hash, although Harris, the 22-year-old left-hander, has pitched fully as well as Bagby did two years ago and as Rich did last year.

Harris rates more highly than Cronin lets on, and unless he flops like a stale pancake, he probably will be given an early opportunity to prove himself under fire. That is just what Harris wants. He is not one to rest on past achievements, to ride on an old record. This New York youth has nerve.

Before the Red Sox released him on option to Little Rock, Ulysses Lupien, former Harvard first baseman, predicted that Harris would win 15 games for the Red Sox if given the chance to pitch.

"I played with Harris at Scranton last year," said Lupien, "and I know he can win in any league. He's got the spirit, the courage, and stuff on the ball. I joined the club in June and did not see Harris beaten once. He lost only four games all season, and they were before I got there."

May Be Starter

Harris is not terrifically fast, but his ball is alive and his curve is sharp. For a southpaw he has shown excellent control. He pitches somewhat the way Fred Ostermueller did a few years ago, and that is not meant as a slur, for he bears down on every pitch. Whether or not he can do this and go the distance must be proven. He weighs 170 pounds and is not powerfully built. If Cronin elects to use Dickman as a relief pitcher, Harris may be the No. 4 starter.

* * *

Harris has been in Boston once, last fall, to see Lupien married. The two are chummy. . . Because of the poor weather, most of the Red Sox players would like to have spent an extra week in Florida. This is unusual, for they generally are eager to get away from the citrus belt . . . Tom Yawkey may see the Red Sox play the Reds in Durham on Sunday.

* * *

Ted Williams wears a size 16 collar, which always amazes salesmen, who think he should wear a 15 . . . Dom Di Maggio would not swap any part of California for Florida, after his first season on the sandy peninsular. . . Starting tonight the Red Sox will spend eight successive nights sleeping in hotels instead of Pullmans.

Bees Drop Two

By the Associated Press

March 30

At Lakeland, Fla.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Detroit (A)	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	x	6	9	2
Boston (N)	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	9	1

Trout, Gorsica (6) and Tebbetts; Strincevich, Fette (7) and Andrews.

March 31

At Bradenton, Fla.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Washington (A).	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	—	6	11	0
Boston (N)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	9	2

Hudson, Masterson (7) and Giuliani, Earley (7); Sullivan, Errickson (7), Weir (8) and Masi.

Cleveland Barons And Millers Have Hockey Agreement

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Cleveland Barons of the International-American Hockey League and the Minneapolis Millers of the American Association have sealed a 1940-41 working agreement for development of new players.

Al Sutphin, Barons' President, and Fred Hutchinson, executive secretary of the Minneapolis team, said the clubs would deal exclusively with each other and would attempt to develop new material from amateur ranks of Canada and the Northwest.

The Minneapolis and Cleveland Clubs will train together, starting Oct. 13. Minneapolis, Windsor and London, Ont., have been mentioned as possible training sites.

Club officials said some 30 young players have been instructed to report for training Oct. 1, and the Barons recently announced a seven-man scouting staff which will acquire players for both clubs.

Coaches of the two clubs, Bill Cook of Cleveland and Ivan Johnson of Minneapolis, formerly played together on the New York Rangers.

B. U. Appoints Borofsky Coach

Sidney Borofsky, Boston University's freshman hockey coach for the past three years, will take over the varsity hockey coaching job next winter filling in for Dr. Wayland F. Vaughan, veteran ice mentor who has been granted a year's leave of absence.

Borofsky, who was graduated from B. U. in 1936 and starred in football and hockey, is easily the best-fitted to fill the temporary vacancy in the opinion of the Faculty Committee on Athletics and Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the university.

To Borofsky goes the unique distinction of being the first Terrier graduate to ever take over a varsity coaching assignment in a major sport.

He will continue the same policies and methods employed by Dr. Vaughan and should have little trouble next winter in view of the fact that every member of the squad has come up from his freshman groups and he perhaps knows the value of each individual as well as Coach Vaughan himself.

It is expected that an assistant coach will be appointed also in the very near future to take over the freshmen next winter while Borofsky is occupied with the varsity.

Casey Stengel Intensifies Hitting and Pitching Drill

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., April 1—Commenting early this morning on these final two days of practice on the Ninth Street grounds, Manager Casey Stengel of the Bees said: "I'll have every regular hit until the bat gets so hot he can't hold it. This is our last chance to get in long batting drills before the season opens. I'll also have my starting pitchers throw as long as they can without hurting themselves, either in batting practice or squad games."

Following tomorrow's workout here, the Bees will pack their bags and get ready for the journey northward. They break camp early Wednesday and go directly to Sebring for a game with Newark that afternoon. After a one-day stop in Orlando for another date with Washington, the locals head toward home. Friday, April 12, finds Stengel and his outfit inactive, except for getting settled in the Hub, but the weather might not be favorable for practice of any kind. So the manager is making the best of these two days here.

Pitching Picture

The Bees' pitching picture is somewhat clearer than it was two weeks ago, although Stengel still refuses to name the men he will start during the first month of the regular National League pennant campaign. "We've got to build a new pitching staff," said Casey. "At least half of our regulars will be new men and I'm not sure at this time how far I can go with them. It looks as if I may have to toss one or two young fellows in there and let them take a beating once in a while. McGraw did that with Hubbell and Schumacher when they were only kids, and later they made him look pretty good."

On what they have shown here in camp through the month of March, Stengel's best conditioned pitchers are Bill Posedel, Nick Strincevich and Dick Coffman, with Frank Lamanna, Jim Tobin, Joe Sullivan, Tom Earley and Bill Barnicle close behind. Posedel in one year has made himself the ace of the staff—even ahead of Lou Fette. Lou had trouble with his arm in 1939 and asked Stengel's permission to go easy down here. But by the middle of the month he sholud be ready to go nine innings and carry his share of the burden. Coffman has been a pleasant surprise and will save plenty of games in relief roles. The manager will not upset his excellent bull pen work by asking him to start.

Strincevich Ready

Strincevich is the boy who may rocket to a prominent spot in the 1940 sun. He has bounced around in the minor leagues for several years, but is only 23 years of age. Formerly owned by the Yankees, he divided his time between Newark and Sacramento last year. Nick is a big right-hander with a good fast ball and curve. He throws sidearm and has better control than the average rookie. The batters do not like those sidearm balls and have had trouble hitting them all spring. Stengel suspects that other National League hitters will have the same experience.

Young Frank Lamanna also rates high in Stengel's estimation. Starting with Huntington, W. Va., in the Class D Mountain States League in 1938 and graduating to the Class B Evansville club in '39, Frank has gone ahead of several younger members of this Bee staff and may be retained. He is very fast and turned in two good relief stretches against the Cardinals and Yankees down here. He is also a husky right-hander.

Errickson Slow

Dick Errickson did not look good during the early weeks of training, but has picked up in recent games. He is slow rounding into shape. Barnicle is still in the picture, according to Stengel. The boy sometimes has trouble with his control. Big Joe Callanan, who looked so good late last year, has shown little or nothing in camp. That goes for Billy Weir. Bill is one of those fellows who seems to have everything, yet cannot get the hitters out.

Taking a guess from the press box, it would seem that Fette, Posedel, Strincevich and Tobin will be Stengel's "big four" at the beginning of the flag race, with Coffman, Errickson, Sullivan, Earley. Barnicle and Bill Swift available for relief duty and an occasional start. Swift has done little in the South, but must be given consideration because of his experience.

* * *

Don French and Al Piechota, two pitchers who had winning records in the minor leagues last season, have been handicapped all spring and Stengel cannot take a longer look at them until another two of three weeks. Both pitch along the same lines. They sidearm the ball and are not impressive from the sidelines. But they fool those hitters.

* * *

Barnicle has been in two or three games against major league opposition and had trouble locating the plate. And yet, the opposition did not score heavily on him. He had two or three men on the bases every inning, but more often than not managed to wiggle free. Stengel says the boy is not pitching as well as he did in late '39.

* * *

The Bees' staff is overburdened with right-handers. The only lefty who figures to stay around all year is Joe Sullivan. This does not bother Stengel, however, as most of the other clubs in the National League are having the same difficulty.

Sports Around the Hub

Thoughts Turn From Hockey to Baseball

Unless the Boston Olympics decide to stage just one more two-game exhibition series with a Canadian sextet, the curtain on the 1939-40 hockey season was rung down with the defeat and elimination of the Bruins in the Stanley Cup play-offs Saturday night.

It has been the hope of the Olympics' management that the local team could meet Sherbrooke Red Raiders, Provincial League champions, in a post-season series, and if the Bruins nad been able to get by New York Rangers, it was probable that the Raiders would have come to Boston next week end, for they were just eliminated Saturday night in their quest for Allan Cup honors. They were defeated by Joliette Cyclones, intermediate titlists, 16-15, in a two-game total goal series. The Raiders can still come. of course, but it is a question now of whether or not the Olympics want to keep going.

But with the end of the hockey season comes a change in the weather. Two balmy days in a row turn thoughts to baseball, and more interest attaches to those box scores and training camp exploits coming up from the Deep South. It is almost with a start that one realizes that the Bees and Red Sox will be playing their City Series in Boston in just 12 more days, April 13-14. In fact, the Red Sox are already on their way home, and are continuing their exhibition series with the Cincinnati Reds at Charleston, S. C. today. The Bees are due to spend their last days at Bradenton today and tomorrow and then start the homeward trek by playing Newark at Sebring.

But before the pro clubs make their appearance here, one of the local colleges—Tufts—will have inaugurated the local season. On the 10th—just one week from Wednesday — Lowell Textile will be a visitor to the Tufts Oval in Medford, while on Saturday the other four local college nines will swing into action. Harvard entertains Tufts; Boston College is host to Northeastern; and Boston University will travel to Brown. The Jumbos open their season away from home, meeting Yale at New Haven next Monday.

Fred McGlone, who was given a three-minute handicap, led the field to the tape by 100 yards in the 30th annual Reddish A. A. 10-mile run through Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury, and Roslindale Saturday. Two scratch runners, Marathoners Leslie Pawson and Ellison (Tarzan) Brown finished seventh and 23rd respectively. Pawson, however, won the time prize, finishing in 51m. 28s.

Lusitania Recreation and Firestone A. A. of Fall River played to a second tie game in their play-off in the national amateur soccer cup semifinal series at East Cambridge yesterday. The score was 1-1 after two extra periods. One week ago they played to a 3-3 tie. Another replay game will be necessary and the National Cup Committee will meet this week to decide the date and location.

A. M. Sonnabend of the Harvard Club, national veterans' squash champion in 1938, added the Massachusetts State veterans' title to his collection Saturday by defeating Ralph A. Powers of the Tennis and Racquet Club 15-11, 15-8, 18-16 . . . Roger Felmaud of the Brookline Swimming Club won the N. E. A. A. A. U. 50-yard championship at Providence Saturday in the slow time of 25.1s. . . . Springfield College won team honors in the 14th annual New England A. A. A. U. gymnastic championships at Hope High School gym in Providence Saturday, with individual honors being won by Raymond Keyes, M. I. T. captain, and Lieut. A. W. Betts of the U. S. Army, representing Providence Y. M. C. A.

B. A. A. Marathon Here Again

Two weeks from next Friday (April 19) the Big Parade of Plodders, consisting of the world's greatest marathoners, will battle over the famous Hopkinton to Boston course in the 44th Annual B. A. A. American Marathon.

Yesterday Tom Kanaly, Director of the Marathon since 1921, made the announcement of the first batch of entries to be received at his headquarters at Boston Garden. The list includes some well-known performers over the long distance event.

Kanaly stated he had received many requests from marathoners in Canada who are anxious to win the classic, and that the Canadian entry list will be up to the usual high standard again this year.

The closing date for entries is Friday, April 12, and all runners are urged to get their signed blanks in on or before that date. Among requirements for entering are that all competitors must be registered in the Amateur Athletic Union and that each entrant must be over 18 years of age. Runners contemplating a try at this year's Marathon who are not registered, can do so by applying to J. Frank Facey, 36 Prospect Street, Cambridge, Mass. This applies only to athletes residing within the confines of the New England Association of the A. A. U.

The entries announced included Anthony J. Paskell, No. Medford Club, who finished 19th in the 1939 race; Frank Simone, North Medford Club; Clovis Bourdelais, Brockton Brake Club, one of the oldest entrants in the race in years of consecutive competition in the event; Charles T. Passales, Brookline; Lloyd Evans, Marathon A. C Verdun, P. Q., who finished 15t last year; Paul Siddell, Springfield Mass.; Peter Gough, Forest Hill A. C., Toronto, Canada; Walter W Hansen, Bird Club, E. Walpole Clarence W. Bowley, Jr., Winterport Maine, and Sinclair L. Crosby, Belleville, N. S. Canada.

The record for the B. A. A. Marathon course is 2 hours, 28 minutes, 51 4/5 seconds, established in 1939 by Ellison M. "Tarzan" Brown of Westerly, R. I.

First Games at Providence

By the Associated Press

It's the Providence Reds against the Pittsburgh Hornets for the Calder Trophy and the championship of the International-American Hockey League.

The Hornets, hungry for even this close-up glimpse of the title after many dull years, disposed of the Hershey Bears 2-0 Saturday night and let themselves in for a real assignment.

The Rhode Island Reds have one of the strongest hockey combinations the league has boasted in years and will have the advantage of playing the first two games of the final best-three-out-of-five series on home ice.

The advantage of home scenery in hockey is tremendous and the plucky Pittsburgh crew as like as not may be backed almost out of the picture before it gets to capitalize on its prowess by taking the fun in front of Smoky City fans.

A less courageous combination might be more concerned than the Hornets, however. In scooting past Hershey they had to overcome that same home-ice problem. They were beaten in the first test of the series in Pittsburgh and then had to step out and take both the remaining tussles from the Bears right in the Hershey Arena.

The schedule, as arranged by representatives of the two clubs and President Podoloff, calls for the first game tomorrow night at Providence, the second there Thursday night, then a shift to Pittsburgh for the third contest Saturday. A fourth, if necessary, will be at Pittsburgh on Tuesday, April 9, and if a fifth is required, the clubs will return to Providence, probably on April 10.

American League Soccer

By the Associated Press

At New York: Baltimore S. C. 2, Brookattan 1.

At Kearny, N. J.: Scots-Americans 2, Irish-Americans 1.

At Brooklyn: Philadelphia Germans 6, Brooklyn Hispanos 1.

At Philadelphia: Passon Phillies 3, Brooklyn St. Mary's Celtics 1.

One Regular and Two Hopes

Like the Red Sox situation, the Bees are depending upon a good pitching staff to bolster the team chances and Casey Stengel is giving several rookies a chance. Above are seen (left to right): George Barnicle, Bill Posedel and Joe Murphy. Posedel is the leading pitcher on the team.

Norwich Begins Practice

NORTHFIELD, Vt., April 1 — Coach "Stuffy" McInnis was due to meet his Norwich University 1940 baseball candidates for the first time today when he starts his tenth season as diamond mentor at the military college.

So much snow still rests on Sabine Field that it appears uncertain whether the Cadets will be able to get any outdoor practice before their opening game with Worcester Tech at Worcester, April 23. The snow should disappear in that time, but how soon the field will be dry enough to use is another question. On April 29 Boston University is scheduled to play here.

Until he can get his boys outdoors, McInnis will use the Norwich armory for such training as is possible. Before they went home last week for the annual spring vacation, a number of the Maroon baseball candidates got in some work in the big auditorium under the direction of three men who have been elected as captains for 1940 — Hale Mason of Orleans, third baseman; Bob Henderson of Winthrop, Mass., pitcher; and Ezio Broggini of Barre, outfielder.

Besides these three veterans, other 1939 letter winners who will be available for McInnis are Russell Bakey of Bridgeport, Conn., and Dick Graves of Williamsburg, Mass., infielders; Don Fyfe of Waban, Mass., Andie Stasio of Walton, N. Y., and Fred Angier of Marlboro, Mass., catchers; Ellsworth Hodgdon of Chelsea, pitcher; and Thurber Raymond of Wrentham, Mass., outfielder; along with a letterman of two years ago, Charlie Gustafson of Worcester, Mass., veteran second baseman, who was not in college last spring. Two other experienced candidates are Ed Jackson of Winthrop, Mass., pitcher; and Ed Sokolski of Bridgeport, Conn., first baseman.

A 10-game schedule has been arranged for the Horsemen. It follows:

April 23 — Worcester Tech at Worcester; 29—Boston University at Northfield.

May 1—Vermont at Burlington; 7—St. Michael's at Winooski; 9—William and Mary at Northfield; 11—Midlebury at Northfield; 14—Vermont at Northfield; 18—Middlebury at Midlebury; 25—Wesleyan at Middletown; 30 — St. Michael's at Northfield.

Texan Captures Third Tournament in Space of Two Weeks—Another 'Weissmuller'

Hogan Wins 'Land of Sky' Open With a 72-Hole 273

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 1 (AP)—Ben Hogan, who can make a golf course sit up and say uncle, completed the most sensational scoring streak in the annals of the Professional Golfers' Association yesterday when he won the $1,200 first prize in the "Land of the Sky" open tournament with a 72-hole score of 273.

To get statistical because statistics alone can do the 27-year-old Texas-born professional credit, this meant that:

1. He had won his third tournament in the space of two weeks, accumulating $3,400 through his triumphs in the North-South championship at Pinehurst, at Greensboro, and here.

2. He had moved into first place among the winter tour money-winners, with $6,438 to Jimmy Demaret's $6,152.

3. He had completed 12 rounds, or 216 holes, of golf in 34 strokes under par.

4. He had broken par on 11 of his last 12 rounds, and bettered 70 on 10 out of those 12.

5. He had played those 216 holes of golf with only two three-putt greens—the third hole Saturday at Beaver Lake, and the first hole yesterday morning at the beautiful Biltmore Forest course—and any touring pro will tell you that golf tournaments are won on the greens.

Yesterday the little White Plains (N. Y.) ace, who weighed in at 139 with his clothes on after his final round, shot a pair of two-under-par 69's over the testing Biltmore Forest layout. It might be well to give a hole-by-hole description of it. That, however, would become monotonous after the first few holes, because with rare exceptions he played them as he did at Pinehurst—straight down the middle and right to the pin.

In the morning he had two lapses from par. He three-putted the first hole and drove into the woods on No. 12. But since he also birdied four holes, that still left him two under par. This, on top of his 36-hole score of 135, gave him second place at 204, a stroke behind Ralph Guldahl, who also had fired a 69.

Final Threesome

They went into the last round that way, with Lloyd Mangrum back at 207. Mangrum was paired with Guldahl and Lawson Little in the final threesome. Hogan was a good half hour ahead of them. For the first time in three tournaments, Ben was going to have to post his score and then let another man take pot shots at it.

While it was a novel experience, Hogan didn't change his routine. He didn't play safe at any time. He kept firing for the pin. It paid off, for Guldahl, usually such a strong finisher when there's someone up ahead whom he has to beat, lost his putting touch badly.

Straightened Out

Through the first six holes in the afternoon, Hogan was two over par. He straightened that out with birdies on the seventh and eighth to hit the turn in even par 35, then came back with seven pars and two birdies (he barely missed another on No. 18 and could have had an eagle on No. 17) for a 34 and his 69.

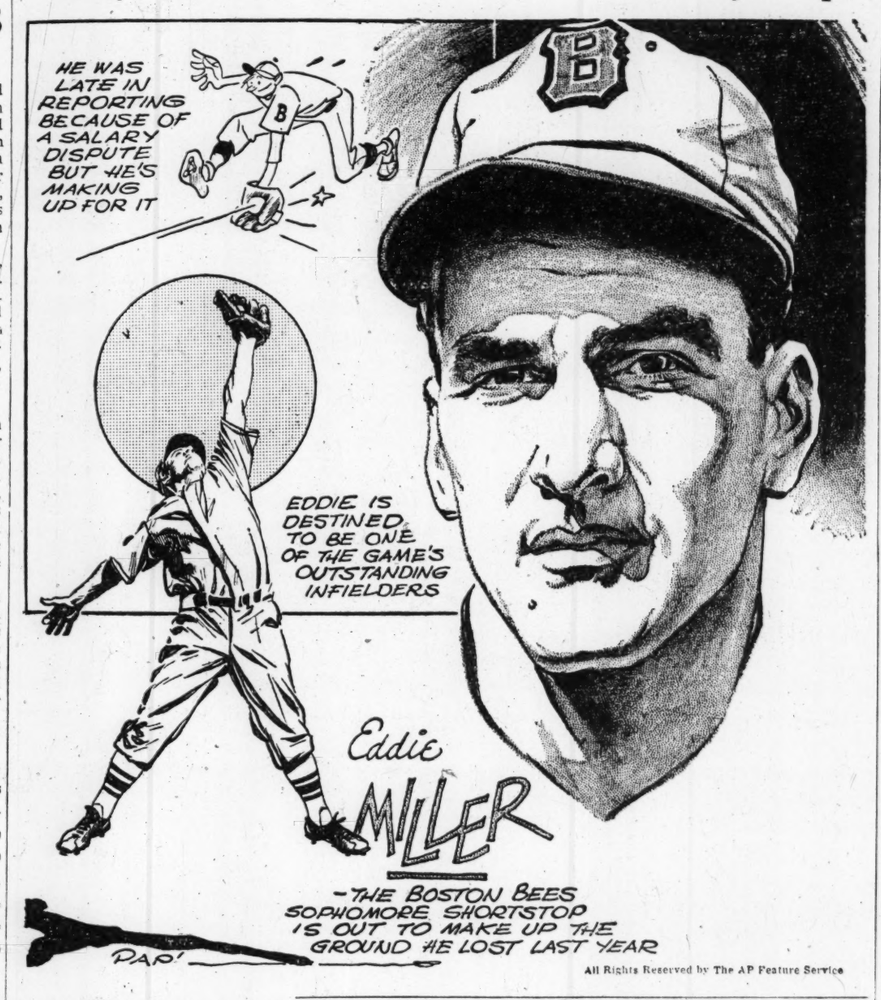
To recapitulate once more, and in spite of critics who may run down his accomplishment because the last two tournaments were played under winter rules, here's how Hogan scored for 12 rounds: 66-67-74-70-69-68-66-67-67-68-69-69.

The leading scorers and money-winners:

Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., 135-69-69—273 ($1,200).
Ralph Guldahl, Chicago, 134-69-73—276 ($750).
Lloyd Mangrum, Oak Park, Ill., 135-72-72—279 ($550).
Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa., 138-70-72—280 ($400)
Johnny Bulla, Chicago, 142-67-71—280 ($400).
Lawson Little, Bretton Woods, N. H., 136-73-72—281 ($300).
Dick Metz, Oak Park, Ill., 136-72-76—284 ($230).
Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, 141-71-72—284 ($230).
Victor Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., 140-71-72—284 ($230)
Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., 141-73-71—285 ($170).
Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill., 142-72-72—288 ($123.33).
Horton Smith, Chicopee, Mass., 144-69-73—286 ($123.33).
Felix Serafin, Scranton, Pa., 143-71-72—286 ($123.33).
x Willie Turnesa, New York, 143-70-74—287.
Harry Cooper, Chicopee, Mass., 145-72-70—287 ($85).
Jimmy Hines, Great Neck, N. Y., 143-71-73—287 ($85).
Leonard Dodson, Kansas City, Mo., 143-73-73—289.
Tony Manero, Peabody, Mass., 145-73-72—290.
E. J. Harrison, Little Rock, Ark., 142-76-72—290.

x Denotes amateur.

'Busy Bee' —By Pap'


HE WAS LATE IN REPORTING BECAUSE OF A SALARY DISPUTE BUT HE'S MAKING UP FOR IT
EDDIE IS DESTINED TO BE ONE OF THE GAME'S OUTSTANDING INFIELDERS
Eddie MILLER
—THE BOSTON BEES SOPHOMORE SHORTSTOP IS OUT TO MAKE UP THE GROUND HE LOST LAST YEAR
PAP'

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Eddie Miller has been one of the most enthusiastic workers in the Boston Bees' training camp this spring. This is something of a comeback effort for the peppery shortstop, who suffered a leg injury around the middle of July when he collided with Al Simmons.

Miller got a late start because he could not see eye to eye with President Bob Quinn in the matter of salary. He wasn't wasting his time, however, for he worked out daily on the Rochester Red Wings' field with local high schoolboys.

About the only thing he lacked in the early drills was an eye for fast ball pitching, but he has made up for lost time at the plate since reporting.

The loss of Miller was a severe blow to Casey Stengel's Swarm. An idea of Eddie's importance can be gained from the tribute paid him by the Boston baseball writers. The scribes presented him with a plaque for being the outstanding Boston rookie of the 1939 season. Quite a tribute, indeed, when you stop to consider that the Boston Red Sox had another pretty fair representative in the race for the honor in Ted Williams.

Miller joined the Bees last year after batting .290 for Kansas City in 147 games. He is the rangy type of shortstop with a powerful, accurate throw. Because of his strong throwing arm Eddie can afford to play his position deep and still cut off runners at first. He isn't a great batter, but manages to get plenty of power behind his blows. The new left fence is much to his liking for he is strictly a left field hitter. He feels that he will be able to park his share of balls over that fence during the current campaign.

The acciden isn't likely to make Miller gun-shy in the slightest degree. The leg has healed perfectly and Eddie isn't likely to give it a thought as he starts back for flies to short left and center.

—Pap'

Rangers Face Toronto Club In Cup Final

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—The New York Rangers, who are gaining recognition as one of hockey's great teams, although they haven't a star on the squad, begin their final drive for the Stanley Cup tomorrow night against the Toronto Maple Leafs in the opening game of a best-of-seven series.

Of the big Ranger squad, only Davey Kerr, the little goalie, has been recognized as a star. There's no forward on the squad with a reputation such as Howie Morenz, Bill Cook, Nels Stewart, Chuck Conacher and even older and more famous stars of the past. The defensemen haven't had the publicity granted Ching Johnson, Eddie Shore or Lionel Conacher. And Kerr isn't being classed with Chuck Gardiner or Georges Vezina.

Consistent Team

Still, off their mid-season performance in seting a record of 19 straight games without a defeat, or their play in beating Boston's league champions four out of six games in the first play-off round, it would be hard to pick a team that could consistently beat the 1940 Rangers.

As a hockey machine they probably rank with the high-scoring Bruins of 1929-30, the inspired Canadiens who beat that same team for the Stanley Cup and won it again in 1931; the Montreal Maroons who came through against odds to take the world title in 1935, or the champion Ranger teams of 1928 and 1933. Manager Art Ross of Boston might put another interpretation on the idea and claim they aren't equal to his 1940 Bruins, for the first round was very close and an epidemic of injuries hurt the Bruins as much as the Rangers did.

Bruins Had Only 13

Boston had only 13 players, including one recalled from the minors, for Saturday's final game. But it wasn't until the last period that the Rangers were able to wear the Bruins down and score three goals to win 4-1. A costly penalty figured in that, too. Just as Alex Shibicky scored to break a 1-1 tie, Red Hamill slashed him across the face and drew a major penalty. During the five minutes Hamill was off, the Rangers scored two more goals.

Toronto had a lot easier route into the finals, winning four straight games from Chicago and Detroit, and has had enough time to recover from a few minor injuries. The Rangers also are ablebodied, though possibly tired, and the final series should be even on that count. Both of them have plenty of reserves available, too. The Leafs get the advantage of playing all the games at home after the first two, to be played here Tuesday and Wednesday.

Swim Experts Sing Praises Of Michigan's Gus Sharemet

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 1 (AP)—If Gus Sharemet, 18-year-old Michigan sophomore sprint star, could have heard the flattering compliments being paid him by swim experts, his face would be as crimson as the bathing cap he wears. He was being described as another Johnny Weissmuller, crasher of world's records galore.

Beating the tom-tom loudest was the usually conservative Bob Kiphuth, Yale and Olympic coach, who lauded the raw-boned youth, easily the star of the two-day national collegiate swimming championships which ended Saturday night, as "the nearest approach to Weissmuller I've seen."

Praise From Mann

Matt Mann, coach of the Michigan team which successfully defended its N. C. A. A. title for the fourth consecutive year, equally praised his pupil along with many others among the 40 odd experts.

Sharemet captured the 100-yard sprint title in 51.8s., eight-tenths of a second slower than Weissmuller's world record made in 1927, and with only about 90 minutes rest, went on to swim a brilliant anchor leg on Michigan's 400-yard free-style relay team which broke the accepted international standard of 3:31.6 by six-tenths of a second. Other members of the relay team were Ed Hutchens, John Gillis, and Charley Barker.

Hard-Worker

Kiphuth described Sharemet as a "hard-worker, with a long, smooth powerful stroke, really a stylist, who promises to go a long way." Sharemet is built very similar to Weissmuller.

Other high-spots of the national collegiates were the crowning of seven new champions, Guy Lumsden of Wayne, 50-yard freestyle; Sharemet, 100-yard freestyle; Howard Johnson of Yale, 200-yard freestyle; Andy Clark of Wayne, 440-yard freestyle; John Higgins of Ohio State, 200-yard breaststroke; Earl Clark, Ohio State, three-meter dive and Michigan's 300-yard medley relay team.

Successfully defending their individual titles were Al Patnik, one-meter dive, and Hal Stanhope, 1500-meter swim, both of Ohio State, giving the Buckeyes four titles; Al Vande Weghe of Princeton, 150-yard backstroke and Michigan's 400-yard relay team.

Startling Upset

Clark, Ohio State diver, provided a startling upset in the three-meter event, when he beat Patnik, his teammate who was seeking his sixth straight N. C. A. A. crown, by slightly more than a point. Patnik was selected by the Swimming Coaches Association of America as the outstanding performer of the year.

Michigan's victory in the 400-yard relay by two-feet over Yale, gave it 45 points, three more than the Blue. Others who scored were Ohio State, 39; Wayne, 25; Princeton, 20; Harvard, 12; Southern California, 8; Army, 4; Kenyon, 2; North Central (Ill.) Teachers, 2; Brown, 2; Texas, 2; Franklin and Marshal, 1.

Sport Siftings

With Gus Broberg, high scorer of the league; Stub Pearson, Vin Else and Bill Parmer of this year's championship basketball team back next winter plus the members of an undefeated freshman five, Dartmouth has good prospects of winning the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship for the fourth straight time. . . . Next year's Notre Dame basketball captain will be the sixth player coming from Chicago to hold that title in the past eight years.

* * *

Navy had the best wrestling team among the eastern colleges this winter. It was coached by Ray Schwartz, former Oklahoma A. & M. wrestler. . . . Fordham has a great high-jump prospect in Bernie Millham. Though only a freshman he has done 6ft. 2in. . . . Jim Ferrier, Australian amateur and open golf champion, is competing in the United States. In 1935 he won the New South Wales open with the remarkable card of 266 for 72 holes. This was 16 strokes better than the second best.

* * *

It was 17 years ago that Bobby Jones won his first major golf title. It was the National open and was played on the Inwood Club course. . . . Yale made the best showing in this winter's Ivy League competitions with championships in swimming and hockey. There's won't be any bigger major-league baseball surprise this year than the National's 2-to-1 victory over the American all-stars at Tampa.

* * *

The Illinois varsity football team will meet two 1939 champions on its home gridiron next fall. They are Southern California, Pacific Coast and Rose Bowl champions and Ohio State, Big Ten title holder. . . . This year's Iowa basketball team made the highest score ever made by a Hawkeye five. It was 62 points and was made against Illinois.

* * *

Illinois has a varsity lettermen's club known as the Tribe of Illini. Bill Hapac, this year's basketball captain, is president. . . . Ray Charles, tackle on the Knox College football team last fall, and basketball center, had a scholastic rating of "A" for the last semester . . . The Oxford and Cambridge oarsmen will not receive "Blues" this year because the race was over a 1½-mile course, instead of the usual 4½-mile one.

* * *

Defeated in all major sports by Yale to date this year, Harvard has three chances left—track, baseball and crew. Last year the Crimson won all three. . . . Bill deCorrovont, star football halfback, is an outfield candidate for the Northwestern varsity baseball team. . . . So brilliant were the professional golfers in the first 10 tournaments of this winter program that all but three were won in under par figures. **G. M. R. H.**

Green Bay Signs Adkins

GREEN BAY, Wis. (AP)—Bob Adkins, 205-pound fullback and end from Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va., has signed a contract with the Green Bay Packers of the National Pro Football League, oCach E. L. (Curly) Lambeau announced.

Other Packers signed to date include J. R. Manley, Oklahoma guard, and four ex-Minnesota veterans—Warren Kilbourne and Charles Schultz, tackles; Bud Svendsen, center, and Andy Uram, halfback.

Navy's Sailors Win

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—Navy's dinghy sailors won a triangular intercollegiate regatta from Boston College and St. John's College March 29. The Midshipmen nosed out Boston, 61½ to 51½. St. John's College trailed with 23 points. The regatta was sailed in drifting fog that at times blotted out the course in the mouth of the Severn.

Sherbrooke Out

VERDUN, Que., April 1 (CP)—Turning in the greatest upset of the Quebec hockey season, the Intermediate Joliette Cyclones blasted the Senior Sherbrooke Red Raiders out of the Provincial playoffs Saturday night with a 10-4 victory that gave them the two-game total goals series 16-15.

No 1940 Olympics

HELSINGFORS, April 1 (AP)—The Helsingfors newspaper Uusi Suomi declared yesterday the Olympic Games would not be held "here or elsewhere" this year.

According to Uusi Suomi Finland will, however, seek to retain the right to organize the 12th Olympics when conditions permit.

Cornell and Dartmouth Seem Teams to Take League Flag

Cornell, which shared the title with Harvard in 1939, and Dartmouth, which finished third a year ago, will be the teams to beat in the 11th annual tournament of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League. At least that is the opinion of the league coaches as they await the opening of the pennant test next Saturday, when two games will be played—Harvard at Columbia and Cornell at Pennsylvania.

The other members of the league will begin activities shortly, thereafter. Yale will open with Cornell April 12 at New Haven. Princeton likewise will have the Big Red as its first opponent, on April 13 at Tigertown. Dartmouth will begin the pennant drive with Pennsylvania April 19 at Philadelphia.

Cornell, in its first year under Mose Quinn, has not lost too much by graduation. It will have, as last year, a good pitching staff and a fine infield. Dartmouth also will be exceptionally strong in pitching, as will Yale, which has good sophomore material coming up to the varsity. Harvard may not be as strong as last year, having lost eight lettermen by graduation. Pennsylvania may be hampered by its lack of pitchers, as will Columbia, which also has not had much time to practice.

Prospects

Here are thumbnail prospects of each team, in the order in which they finished in '39:

Cornell (won 9, lost 3) has lost only five men, of whom Bob White, catcher, will be hardest to replace. The Red's pitching will be headed by Walter Sickles, a right hander who scored six of Cornell's nine victories as a sophomore. An outstanding sophomore mound prospect is Ray Jenkins, a lefthander. Frank Finneran, veteran, is the likely catcher, with Bill Mogk, Capt. George Polzer, Walter Scholl (all lettermen) and Bob Ochs, Ronald Stillman and Felix DeGrosa, newcomers, available for infield duty. Ken Brown, Mike Ruddy, and Charles Bowen are the outfield veterans.

Harvard (won 9, lost 3) lost three-quarters of its infield, including Ulysses Lupien, league-leading batter for the last two years, Capt. Art Johns and Reino Grondahl, as well as three outfielders and a battery. But the Crimson still has Tom Healey, now captain. Other pitching prospects are Lou Clay and Burgess Ayres, sophomores, and Charlie Brackett, who beat Yale last year. The starting infield probably will be made up of Bill Tully, converted outfielder; Jim Lynch, a sophomore; Fred Keyes, a letterman, and Bob Fulton, a converted catcher. Charley Spryer, the sophomore who also plays football, probably will be the No. 1 catcher. Gene Lovett is the only veteran outfielder.

Gap at Short

Dartmouth (won 8, lost 4) needs to fill a gap at shortstop to be among the powers of the league, according to Jeff Tesreau. Its infield will be three-quarters sophomore. Only Jack Orr, at second, is a veteran, but the newcomers—Bill Parmer, Bob Dewey and Jack Zimmer—are shaping up well. The outfield again will have Gus Broberg, the record-breaking basketball scorer, who also led the Green batters last year, at center. At left there probably will be another sophomore, Dack Burns, and at right either Ned Hein or Tuffy Reeves. The Indians also will have a veteran pitching staff in Hal Wonson, George Sexton, Johnny Lendo, Pidge Hughes and Bill Maxson, with George Sommers behind the bat.

Princeton (won 5, lost 7) is looking toward its sophomore pitchers, Joe Rutter and Steve Royce, to lift it among the leaders. Dan Carmichael, veteran, again is available. Another sophomore, Bill MacCoy, freshman captain, seems set at the other end of the battery, with Paul Busse a possibility. Capt. Jack Gefaell, Fritz Foote, sophomore Pete Knowles and Stan Pearson, the intercollegiate squash racquets champion, will make up the infield and Ben Tate, Norman Cosby, Bob Davis, and Ed Powers will split the outfield assignments.

Uncertain of Pitching

Pennsylvania (won 5, lost 7) is uncertain of its pitching but has one reliable veteran in Tony Caputo, who also plays basketball. He won five and lost four in 1939, including a one-hitter against Columbia. Other pitching prospects are Lin Fawley, a senior, and Lee Kahn, a newcomer. Frank Reagan, who pitched, caught and played the outfield last year, probably will stick to the outer gardens this season, being joined there by Bill MacHarg and Ken Stackhouse. The infielders are Bob Fortune, Bill Koepsell, Bernie Sachs and probably Harlan Gustafson, '39 football captain. Capt. Chuck Morris is set at catcher.

Yale (won 4, lost 8) has potentially the best pitching staff in the league. Much is expected of Ted Harrison, sophomore left hander. Al Stevens, basketball co-captain, lacks control but has more "stuff" than any Eli pitcher of recent years. Joe Wood Jr., son of the coach, also will pitch and play the outfield. The infield will be all veteran with Roger Hazen, Gerry Besse, Capt. Al Alter and Shep Krech available. Howie Kaye, Harry Holt, and Bill McClellan are outfield lettermen, and Jack Schroeder has returned to his catching post.

Columbia (won 2, lost 10) doesn't know about its pitchers. There are three veterans available—Hector Dowd, Johnny Cerny, and George Smith, but none was very effective last year. Charles Blazek and Gene Sullivan are sophomore possibilities. The infield lost two mainstays, Bill Stickel and Sid Luckman, and will be mostly new with John Cerrone, Bill Hasslinger, Phil Lewerth, and Frank Murphy, only the last-named being a veteran. Ken Pill, Joe Anderofsky, and George Johnson are back for outfield duty and Jack Desmond will be the first-string catcher.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

At New York: Seventh Regiment Club (N. Y.) 9, Yale 0.
At Williamsburg, Va.: William and Mary-Dartmouth cancelled (rain).

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—Penn M. C. eliminated Harvard, 12 to 11, and Princeton beat Norwich, 19 to 4, in the first round of the national indoor intercollegiate polo championship.

* * *

NEW YORK—Greg Rice sets new world indoor record of 13:52.3 for three miles in beating Don Lash and Taisto Maki in Finnish Relief Fund track meet at Madison Square Garden; Al Blozis sets two shot put standards and Allan Tolmich cuts 70 and 50 hurdle marks.

* * *

NEW YORK—Beating Boston Bruins 4-1, New York Rangers enter final round of hockey's Stanley Cup Play-offs against Toronto.

* * *

KANSAS CITY—Indiana wins N. C. A. A. basketball championship with 60-42 decision over Kansas.

* * *

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Little Rock (Ark.) Flyers beat Nashville (Tenn.) Business College 26-13 for National A. A. U. women's basketball crown.

* * *

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Durham (N. C.) high stops Greenbriar Military Academy (Lewisburg, W. Va.) 56-34 in final of 21st Eastern states interscholastic basketball tournament.

* * *

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Oklahoma A. and M. for fourth year wins N. C. A. A. wrestling championship with 24 points.

* * *

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Michigan repeats NCAA swimming championship as 400-yard relay team sets world record of 3:31 in winning deciding event

* * *

NEW YORK—New York University sweeps individual titles in piling up 83½ points to regain three-weapon championship in Intercollegiate fencing tournament.

* * *

GAINESVILLE, Fla. — Eight track records fall as Auburn edges out Maryland and Florida in annual Florida relays.

* * *

BERLIN, N. H.—Torger Tokle, Norwegian ski jumping star, soars 226 feet to win first American Holmenkollen.

* * *

SEATTLE, Wash.—Dave Freeman of Pasadena and Evelyn Boldrick of San Diego win National badminton singles titles.

* * *

PINEHURST, N. C.—Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page takes North and South golf championship with 4-and-3 victory over Mrs. Dorothy Kirby.

* * *

NEW YORK—124th Field Artillery of Chicago wins National junior indoor polo title and Lawrenceville takes seventh straight interscholastic championship.

* * *

GAINESVILLE, Fla.—Tom Lieb, former Loyola of Los Angeles football mentor, named head coach at University of Florida.

* * *

ALTA, Utah — Walter Prager, Dartmouth ski coach, wins all-around championship of International ski tournament as pupil, Dick Durrance, captures difficult Slalom run.

Blase N. Y. Crowd Cheers Nurmi, Venzke in Garden

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—The spotlight's dazzling eye picked out a shiny baldhead and a slick black head of hair, and blase Madison Square Garden rocked with the crowd's roar.

Oh, certainly, the walls rattled plenty with applause when little Greg Rice, the ex-Notre Damer, came winging home with a new world three-mile record in 13m. 52.3s. last night; when Allan Tolmich, the Detroit jackrabbit, posted two new hurdle marks; when Georgetown's Al Blozis upset shot put standards, and when Taisto Maki, the new flying Finn, rewrote the books for 2½ and 2¾ miles.

But taking it by and large, the folks who turned out for the Finnish Relief Fund track show were largely the fault of Paavo Nurmi, and the veteran Pennsylvania board-pounder, Gene Venzke. Both of them ran a little. Neither won anything. Yet, the folks cheered them as if they were smashing records.

From a competitive standpoint, the feature event, the three-mile grind, was the high spot. Rice went to work a lap and three quarters from home, sprinted all the way to the wire and finished ten yards in front of Don Lash, with Maki back another five. His mark of 13:52.3 compared to the listed world record of 13:56.2, which Willie Ritola posted back in 1925 and 13:55.9, which Rice, himself, set during the current season.

On the way, Maki, by holding the early lead, cracked a couple of more of Ritola's records. He was timed in 11:40 flat for the 2½ miles, 5.8 seconds better than Willie did in '25, and in 12:51.9 for the 2¾ miles, compared to Ritola's 12:57.8.

Tolmich and Blozis started the proceedings off to a general rewriting of the record books. First the Detroit timber-topper lopped six-tenths off the stand for the 70-yard high hurdles in 8.4 seconds. He came right back with six flat for the 50-yard lows, erasing by two-tenths the record Jim Eller set in Philadelphia 25 years ago.

Then along came Blozis, who pitched the 16-pound ball 55 feet, 1 inch, considerably better than Jack Torrance's listed world record of 53ft. 1½in., but some short of his own toss of 55ft. 8¾in., earlier this year. Then he fired the 12-pound shot 65 feet even, compared to the 60ft. 7⅝in. world mark. Just to wind it up, he next went all out for 78ft. ⅛in. with the eight-pound marble, just under eight feet more than the acceptable world standard.

Winter Sports

ALTA, Utah, April 1 (AP)—Winter sports followers who long have suspected that Dartmouth College was the nesting ground of America's finest ski talent have much to support their belief.

Slender Walter Prager of Hanover, coach of the New Hampshire school's snow riders, is the new Federation Internationale de Ski tournament champion.

Little Dick Durrance, presently of Sun Valley, Idaho, but best remembered as the spearhead of a succession of Dartmouth teams, won the F. I. S. slalom from a field of more than 30 of the world's top-crust skiers.

Seattle Skier Wins

That left only the downhill event outside Dartmouth's province. It went to Bill Redlin of the Washington Ski Club at Seattle.

Prager, controlled skiing his forte, but not quite able to match the dare-devilry of Durrance and Redlin in the individual events, climbed to the top of the combined standings with a second place in the downhill and fourth in slalom.

His 315-point total barely shaded Redlin's 316, but was well ahead of the 322 accumulated by Christopher Schwartzenbach of New York City on the strength of a third in downhill and fifth in slalom.

Martin Fopp of Switzerland ranked fourth in combined, with Dick Mitchell, Sun Valley instructor, fifth, and Durrance sixth.

Durrance made his two weaving slalom runs of 800 yards each down Collin's Gulch, white bites into the rugged and towering Wesatch Mountains, in 2m. 19.4s. That was just a second better than the 2:20.4 the timer's recording tape gave Harold Hillman of Sun Valley. Mitchell came third in 2:32.2.

Sunday Mild

Redlin's downhill victory, achieved Saturday under near blizzard conditions sharply contrasting with Sunday's mild weather, was by a far greater margin.

He covered the two-mile course, with its abrupt drop of 3,000 feet, in 2:10.2, outspeeding Prager by more than nine seconds.

Queen of the F. I. S. women contestants was Nancy Reynolds of Sun Valley, who put together a 2:54.4 first place in the slalom and a second place in downhill for 346 points and the combined championship.

She was followed in both slalom and combined by Elizabeth Woolsey of New York City.

Miss Woolsey was awarded the downhill race on a corrected reading. Judges first announced Janet Quinney of Salt Lake City winner of the event.

* * *

BERLIN, N. H., April 1 (AP)—Soaring 226 feet from Berlin's high steel ski tower after racing down a chute that had to be primed with hauled snow, Torger Tokle, Norwegian ski jumping sensation, won the first American Holmenkollen yesterday.

Warren Chivers, of the Vermont Academy Outing Club, jumped 203 feet for second place.

Dorothy Graves, 17, of Greenfield, Mass., leaped 156 feet and became the first American girl to go off the 171-foot tower.

* * *

PINKHAM NOTCH, N. H., April 1 (AP)—With Dana Hinckley, of the Schussverein Ski Club, of Boston, in the lead, four skiers broke the course record for the Wildcat Trail yesterday in the annual running of the Webber Cup race.

Hinckley's time for the mile-and-a-half run was 2m. 18 4-5s. Warren Chivers, of the Vermont Academy Outing Club, was second; Charles Wentworth, of the Dartmouth Outing Club, third, and P Garrett, of White Mountain Ski Runners, fourth.

In the women's event, Mary Cochrane, of the University of New Hampshire, won the Willis Plate by running the course in 3m. 17 2-5s. defeating a field of 20 entrants.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 31

At Havana—Cuban All-Stars 4, St. Louis (N) 2.
At Birmingham Ala.—Cincinnati (N) 3, Boston (A) 2.
At Columbus, Ga.—Brooklyn (N) 6, New York (N) 5.
At Lakeland, Fla.—Detroit (A) 6, Boston (N) 3.
At Miami Beach, Fla.—Philadelphia (N) 6, Rochester (I) 1.
At San Antonio—St. Louis (A) 9, Toledo (AA) 5.
At Seguin, Texas—St. Louis (A) "B" Squad 8, Tulsa (T) 5.
At Houston, Texas—New York (A) 13, Houston (T) 3.
At Daytona Beach, Fla.—Washington (A) 2, Minneapolis (AA) 1.
At Atlanta, Ga.—Cleveland (A) 2, Atlanta (SA) 0.
At Deland, Fla.—Chattanooga (SA) 8, Washington (A) "B" squad 3.
At Phoenix, Ariz.—Chicago (N) 7, Chicago (A) 6.
At Hermosillo, Mex.—Philadelphia (A) 8, Pittsburgh (N) 7.

Schedule April 1

At Charleston, S. C.—Cincinnati (N) vs. Boston (A).
At Hollywood, Fla.—St. Louis (N) vs. Columbus (AA).
At Lanett, Ala.—Brooklyn (N) vs. Atlanta (SA).
At Bisbee, Ariz.—Chicago (N) vs. Chicago (A).
At Thomasville, Ga.—New York (N) vs. Cleveland (A).
At Phoenix, Ariz.—Philadelphia (A) vs. Pittsburgh (N).
At Lakeland, Fla.—Detroit (A) vs. Indianapolis (AA).
At San Antonio—New York (A) vs. San Antonio (T).

Stanley Cup Play-Offs

SERIES A

(Best four out of seven)

First game—Rangers 4, Boston 0.
Second game—Boston 4, Rangers 2.
Third game—Boston 4, Rangers 3.
Fourth game—Rangers 1, Boston 0.
Fifth game—Rangers 1, Boston 0.
Sixth game—Rangers 4, Bruins 1.
Rangers win series, four games to two.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Boston	2	4	9	15
Rangers	4	2	15	9

SERIES B

(Best two out of three)

First game—Toronto 3, Chicago 2 (6m. 35s. overtime).
Second game—Toronto 2, Chicago 1.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Toronto	2	0	5	3
Chicago	0	2	3	5

Toronto wins series, two straight games.

SERIES C

(Best two out of three)

First game—Detroit 2, Americans 1 (25s. overtime).
Second game—Americans 5, Detroit 4.
Third game—Detroit 3, Americans 1.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Detroit	2	1	9	7
Americans	1	2	7	9

Detroit wins series, two out of three games.

SERIES D

(Best two out of three)

First game—Toronto 2, Detroit 1.
Second game—Toronto 3, Detroit 1.
Toronto wins series, two straight games.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Toronto	2	0	5	2
Detroit	0	2	2	5

SERIES E

(Best four out of seven)

First game—Toronto at Rangers Tuesday night.

Pacific Coast League

By the Associated Press

Portland 9, San Francisco 8 (first game).
Portland 3, San Francisco 6.
Seattle 1, Hollywood 4 (called in 8th, rain; second game postponed).
Oakland 9, Sacramento 6 (first game).
Oakland 3, Sacramento 4.
Los Angeles at San Diego (double-header postponed, rain).

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 30

At Annapolis: Vermont University 3, Navy 2.
At College Park, Md.: Maryland 3, Dartmouth 2.
At Auburn, Ala.: Purdue-Auburn, cancelled (wet grounds).
At Tuscaloosa, Ala.: Alabama 14, Northwestern 2.

American Association

By the Associated Press

Result March 31

St. Paul 2, Omaha 0.

Int-Am Hockey League Finals

By the Associated Press

Result March 30

At Hershey, Pa.: Pittsburgh 2, Hershey 0.

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The Home Forum

The Wood-Carver and the Lark

UP AND DOWN THE VALLEY, wild cherry trees shook out their fragrant snow. Beyond the village, on the gentle slopes to the south and east, the forest stirred with windy murmurings, waking from its dark slumber. Shafts of tarnished starlight slanted among the beeches, but already the sky was fading to a cool translucency of emerald shadows. Presently, a silver fan of light unfolded against the flowered horizon line.

Because we were strangers in a strange, lovely land, we had risen early and slipped away from the inn to watch the spring sun come up. As the morning colors deepened above the pointed tips of the trees, the rustlings of birds' wings began to stir the air with sound. The wind fluttered lazily through the grass, brushing the dew from the violets which blossomed sparsely along the road. As we paused to catch our breath, a hare leaped soundlessly across our path, disappearing in a clump of shimmering blackthorns.

* * *

Suddenly, with no warning at all, a lark's cry split the dawning like a singing arrow heading into the blue.

You looked at me with your grave dark eyes. "This is where your verse-making fails," you said. "Only a Beethoven can catch the spirit of a day like this."

"This is Beethoven's country," I reminded you.

"And rightly so. It is a country of song. You see," as the lark's voice sounded again, "even the birds co-operate."

As we moved deeper into the forest, the frenzied cheeping and calling of other birds mingled in a joyous chorus to support the clear solo theme of the lark.

"Verse-making may fail," I began, picking up the conversation again, "but poetry never! Poetry is the true mirror of memory. Music only suggests. Poetry sets down truth clearly and faithfully."

"But music is the universal speech of man and bird," you insisted soberly.

* * *

We had lost sight of the pointed red steeple in the village and the white clouds of cherry bloom that hung over the valley. On every side, the trees closed in on us. Tangled branches shut out the sky.

As we rounded a curve in the path, we came head-on into a small clearing. A miniature brown cottage with colored glass windows stood there under the sheltering arm of a gigantic evergreen tree, looking for all the world like a fallen pine cone. Back of the hut a great gray boulder reared its slanted bulk.

As we stood speechless, confounded by this sudden revelation, the door of the cottage opened and a little gnome of a man stood there in a leaf-brown jacket. His cheeks were as round and rosy as apples. A fringe of snow-white hair encircled the knitted green cap that hung limply in a point over his left shoulder.

"Grüss Gott," he said, smiling welcomingly at us.

* * *

At that moment, the sun swept finally over the tree-tops in a wide golden arc. It stained the windows of the hut, so that they glistened blindingly. It touched the cold gray boulder until it shone with the soft gleam of precious metal. The morning sparkled with light.

"Midas!" you cried, recalling the legend.

"The alchemist in the forest," I thought wonderingly.

"Grüss Gott," repeated the friendly figure in the doorway.

Remembering our manners at length, "Grüss Gott," we said. "We were surprised to find your house."

"It is here better than in the village. The birds and trees are close." He beckoned toward the interior of the house. "Come," he said, as we hesitated. "You are welcome."

* * *

I was enchanted with the small cluttered room, the instant I stepped across the sill. Sunlight, pouring in through the colored windows, spread across the floor in an amber flood. A tall blue porcelain stove dominated one side of the room. The walls were lined with shelves, some of them beautifully carved with leaves and vines. Every shelf, every corner, was filled with crowded wooden figures—deer with delicately-fashioned hoofs and antlers, every species of bird, a brown bear, storks with impossibly long legs, a tiny pointed *tannenbaum*, and a few little men and women like mischievous elves.

"Oh!" I cried, moving from one interesting piece to another. "You are a wood-carver."

He nodded. "For many years, and my father before me."

"You will let us buy something?" I inquired hesitantly.

"Buy? Ach, no! To buy and sell, that is something one does in the village. From a guest one takes no money, nicht wahr?"

"But," I protested—

He smiled, aware of my confusion. "You are my guests," he insisted. "For you, I will carve a special gift. What will you have?"

* * *

The clean scent of the forest drifted in through the open door. An intricate pattern of boughs was limned against the sky. The shadow of passing wings skirted the ground, as I looked out into the clearing. Suddenly, the lark's cry came again, the sweet soprano notes falling clear and true above the whispering noises of the morning.

"The lark!" you exclaimed. "Perhaps we'd better take home a lark."

"So easy to make the little lark," murmured our host, sitting down on a near-by stool. He picked up a block of wood. "But the song I cannot give you. Only God can make the song. Is it not so?"

We watched his brisk brown fingers moving over the wood, feeling out the grain, as he planned where the blade should begin its work. He moved slowly, carefully, as he made the first incision; but, once begun, he worked rapidly, humming a tuneless air. Before long a pile of shavings and chips had accumulated on the sunny floor.

First the round head appeared, then the lifted wings. It was a strange and exciting experience to see the lark break through the brown wooden shell—a lark so realistically carved that, at any moment, one might expect to see it soar skyward on a shaft of sunlight.

* * *

In an incredibly short time, the lovely carving was finished. I held it in my hands gently, as if it were a living thing. The sleek feathers were smooth as silk, the slender bill seemed tremulous with song.

"You will now be able to keep better the memory of the forest," the old man said.

"But is there nothing we can do for you?" we asked, after our "thank you's."

He smiled shyly. "I have always dreamed of America. If you could send, perhaps, a picture—I will write the address."

That is how it happened that two Americans astonished their friends by organizing a postcard shower for a lonely wood-carver across the sea. But that came some months later and is another story.

* * *

Our last glimpse of him was like the first. He stood in the door of the small brown house, waving a friendly hand. The green tassel of his cap fluttered about like a leaf. His cheeks were as round and rosy as apples. His last "Auf Wiedersehen" echoed in our thoughts, as we walked silently back toward the village.

"Perhaps, we're both wrong," you acknowledged at length, as a lark's song sounded directly overhead. "Neither poetry nor music could do justice to a morning like this. But I'll hear that lark's cry a thousand times over as I look at this little wooden bird."

"Somehow, I'm inclined to agree with you," I remarked thoughtfully, as the red village steeple came into view around a bend in the road.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

Night Sky

Tonight
The slim clouds are
Quills dropped from the strong wings
Of some great white bird
Flying north again.

ROBERT C. DODSON

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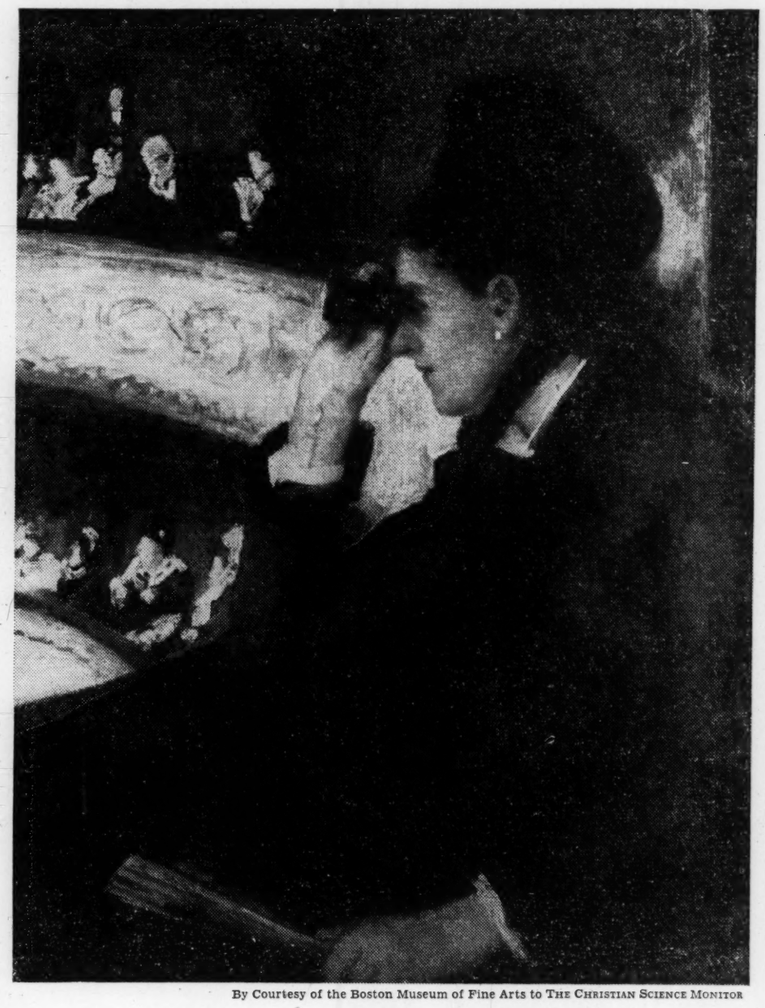

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"AT THE OPERA": *A Painting by Mary Cassatt*

MARY CASSATT was born in 1855 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, but she spent the better part of her life (1874-1926) in Paris. There she achieved recognition early, for Edgar Degas called attention to her picture shown in the Paris Salon of 1874, saying, "That is genuine. There is someone who sees in the way I do." Mary Cassatt commenced to work in the manner of the Impressionists who were then becoming important, as she came under the influence of Courbet, Monet, and Degas. She felt at home in Paris, where she was content to follow the tradition of the French, and she was one of the few Americans who gained true recognition from Europeans.

Mary Cassatt was never an Impressionist in the sense that Monet was, though she used a highly keyed palette and her color was luminous. She was more interested in drawing and form than the Impressionists. Degas, on examining one of her pictures, marveled that a woman could achieve such qualities of draftsmanship.

"At the Opera" shows something of the Degas influence in the composition and informal arrangement. It is concise, realistic, and vigorous painting.

D. A.

Beginning a Famous Partnership

"IT WAS ON A very cold morning," Sir Arthur tells me, "with the snow falling heavily, that Gilbert came round to my place, clad in a heavy fur coat. He had called to read over to me the MS. of 'Trial by Jury.' He read it through, and it seemed to me, in a perturbed sort of way, with a gradual crescendo of indignation, in the manner of a man considerably disappointed with what he had written. As soon as he had come to the last word he closed up the manuscript violently, apparently unconscious of the fact that he had achieved his purpose so far as I was concerned, inasmuch as I was screaming with laughter the whole time. The words and music were written, and all the rehearsals completed within the space of three weeks," and all London went to see it. As the *Times* had it, "Mr. Sullivan, in fact, has accomplished his part in the extravaganza so happily that—to ascend some steps higher towards the empyrean—it seems, as in the great Wagnerian operas, as though poem and music had proceeded simultaneously from one and the same brain."

Penley, unnamed in the programme, filled the modest *rôle* of Foreman of the Jury, while the elder brother, Fred Sullivan, who had been for some little while in the Dolaro company, played the Judge with such humorous severity and all-round ability that he contributed not a little to the original success of the piece. It was produced on March 25, 1875, ran for some considerable time, and was the first joint production of Gilbert and Sullivan, which showed definitely that there were two men who could produce something which should be mirth-provoking without lacking the literary and artistic element. "There is a genuine humor in the music," the *Times* continued "as, for instance, in the unison chorus of the jurymen, and the clever parody on one of the most renowned finales of modern Italian opera; and there is also melody, both fluent and catching; here and there, moreover, set off by little touches in the orchestral accompaniments which reveal the experienced hand."—From "Sir Arthur Sullivan," by ARTHUR LAWRENCE. (New York: Herbert S. Stone. 1899.)

Behind the High Walls of Torminster

IN TORMINSTER there was no looking over a low fence to see what the butcher was taking next door for dinner, and no watching the road outside through railings to see who attended next door's tea-party to which you had not been invited. No. High walls enclosed you as in a moated fortress and you could know nothing at all of the going's-on of next door except by a system of espionage carried on through the agency of whichever of the tradesmen happened at the moment to be walking out with cook.

From this followed the feeling that next door was a long way off. You went out through the door in your wall and banged it shut behind you. You were now separated from your own citadel. Your hollyhocks and your roses were hidden from you and if you could see anything of your house it was only the top of a crinkled roof; the eyes of the house, the windows, could no longer meet yours and you felt as though the house had turned its back on you. Abandoned, you turned to your right, advanced a few paces and found yourself opposite another closed door in a high wall. . . . You laid your hand upon the door handle with an expectant heart, like a sailor who has sailed from across the seas, and lets down his anchor in a foreign harbor.

Savoring this feeling, Jocelyn paused for a moment at Mrs. Jameson's door. It was scarlet, with a brass handle, and over the top of the wall looked white lilac-trees already in blossom. The green and white and red made him think of a Chinese plate picturing that enchanting world of bridges. . .

The promise of something fantastic contained in Mrs. Jameson's scarlet garden door was fulfilled when one got inside, for her garden was like the palette of a child's paintbox, a confused jumble of all the brightest colors on earth. It was too early for the geraniums and calceolarias that she loved, but there were red tulips, golden marigolds and blue irises in profusion. There were also a sundial, a pond with goldfish in it and a hammock of striped red and green, all of them looking rather odd against the formal dignity of the Queen Anne house behind them. . . .

Jocelyn and the children mounted the steps to the front door and rang the bell. It was answered by Felicity, who wore her simple blue frock and looked extremely out of place against the assortment of bric-à-brac that the hall contained. Tiger skins lay on the floor, bamboo tables stood about loaded with every kind of silver ornament and the shields and spears of savages covered every space on the walls not already occupied by sticky oil-paintings and photographs of Mrs. Jameson's relations. . . .

The drawing-room was a lovely room, curtained, carpeted, and furnished in scarlet. There were so many chairs and tables and china ornaments and photographs that it was almost impossible to move and in each of the four corners of the room was a green parrot in a cage.

Mrs. Jameson rose at their entry and came graciously to meet them. . . . She shook hands graciously with Jocelyn and the children, who were mercifully struck dumb with astonishment, while the parrots yelled, "Good-by, dear," in chorus. Then they all sat down before a silver tea-tray and quantities of plates containing every kind of sugar cake.—From "A City of Bells," by ELIZABETH GOUDGE. (New York: Coward-McCann.)

"That which is past"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TIME PASSES, is gone, or never comes; but "now" is always here. Yet humanity is apt to spend time in futilely regretting the past and dreading the undisclosed future, while neglecting too often the effectual "now"! Believing in the reality of time, men tend to limit their activities unduly, and often feel that certain evils are beyond correction because they appear to be due to past mistakes now irretrievable. An accident happened or a mistake was made, and they feel the effects were irrevocable. They think often that the opportunity to correct their mistakes has passed, forgetting that God is ever present to save. Christian Science teaches that evil is merely temporal, while good, which is spiritual, is eternal. That which is based upon eternal facts reflects substance, God; and God is not changed by passing shadows.

In distinguishing between the real and unreal, students of Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, follow the teachings of Christ Jesus, whose works demonstrated his understanding of the allness of Spirit and the nothingness of matter. The Christ, Truth, is as available today as when our Master promised (Matthew 24:35), "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." Time has no effect on reality.

The Bible teaches (Ecclesiastes 3:15), "That which hath been is now; and that which is to be hath already been; and God requireth that which is past." All of good that we knew in the past endures to bless us today. Time cannot touch reality. The real man has neither past nor future; he has always existed, perfect and inviolate. Whatever seemed to be evil or material in our past need never be accepted by us as real, nor can it bind us or limit us if we understandingly deny it power and authority.

A young man turned to Christian Science for the healing of a badly diseased bone condition of the hip, the result of an accident which had occurred several years previously. It was brought to his attention that there had never been more than a supposititious absence of God's loving care, and that the accident had never in reality happened. What had never happened to God had never happened to man, His reflection. The seeming cause of the trouble was a false sense mentally entertained and manifested on the body, and as capable of correction as any other mental error. The diseased condition of the body was no more real than the mistaken conviction of accident which apparently had produced it. The understanding of cause and effect as entirely mental brought complete removal of the diseased condition within two weeks. Complete healing and great gain in spiritual understanding were manifested. Two surgical operations had previously failed to restore health. Where material methods had failed Christian Science treatment succeeded, and the patient learned that "God requireth that which is past."

The story of Lazarus, as told in the Gospel of John, illustrates the Scriptural statement that "God requireth that which is past." To Lazarus' mourning friends, his death and the decay of his body, which had lain for four days in the tomb, seemed beyond dispute. But Christ Jesus proved that death and decay were not actualities and so could not touch Life or man, for he restored Lazarus to health.

It is plain that if an injury, disease, or mistake were real when "it happened," its results would be real also, and nothing could undo them. Realities cannot be argued away. But if they are unreal, then seeing the truth about any situation will cause the false belief in the evil to disappear and, correspondingly, will remove any ill effects of the belief. We can prove God's power and presence now through our understanding of divine Science, and demonstrate that unchanging, eternal good is never absent, no matter what the situation in which we may find ourselves. Error vanishes in the presence of Truth.

In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy states (p. 403): "You command the situation if you understand that mortal existence is a state of self-deception and not the truth of being. Mortal mind is constantly producing on mortal body the results of false opinions; and it will continue to do so, until mortal error is deprived of its imaginary powers by Truth, which sweeps away the gossamer web of mortal illusion." We can always apply this infallible test of reality to every condition: Whatever is of God, of Truth, Love, Spirit, will endure and unfold more and more as we cling to good; whatever is not of God, will fade and fail before the might of spiritual understanding. And God requires us to prove the nothingness of any thought or thing unlike Himself in Truth's eternal now.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Harbingers

With the first days of spring
In meager green bowers
A chaffinch may sing.
The first days of spring
A pale perfume bring,
And to herald the hours
Of the first days of spring
The aconite flowers.

HOPE HAY

„Ami elmúlt"

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

AZ IDŐ MÚLIK, elmúlt, vagy sohasem jön; de a „most" mindég itt van. És mégis, az emberiség gyakran avval vesztegeti az idejét, hogy hiábavalóan a multat bánja, vagy az ismeretlen jövőtől fél, míg túlgyakran elhanyagolja a hatásos „jelent." Mert hisznek az idő valódi voltában, az emberek munkájukat gyakran szükségtelenül korlátolják és gyakran azt gondolják, hogy bizonyos bajokon nem lehet segíteni, mert azok látszólag a mult tévedéseinek az eredményei, melyek többé ki nem javíthatók. Egy baleset történt, vagy valaki egy tévedést követett el, és mindenki azt érzi, hogy a hatások visszavonhatatlanok. Gyakran azt gondolják, hogy elmúlt az alkalom, hogy tévedéseiket kijavíthassák, elfelejtve, hogy Isten örökké jelen van, hogy mentsen. A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) azt tanítja, hogy a gonosz csak ideiglenes, míg a jó, ami szellemi dolog, örökkévaló. Ami örök tényeken alapúl, az a lényeget, Istent tükrözi vissza; és Istent a múló árnyékok nem változtatják meg.

A valóság és a valótlanság közötti megkülönböztetésben a Krisztusi Tudomány tanulói, mely tudományt Mary Baker Eddy fedezett föl és alapított, Jézus Krisztus tanításait követik, kinek művei bebizonyították, hogy ő értette a Szellem mindenségét és az anyag semmiségét. A Krisztus, az Igazság, ma ép annyira rendelkezésünkre áll, mint mikor Mesterünk megigérte, hogy (Máté 24:35): „Az ég és a föld elmúlnak, de az én beszédeim semmiképen el nem múlnak." Az időnek nincs hatása a valóságra.

A Biblia ezt tanítja (Prédikátor 3:15): „A mi most történik, régen megvan, és a mi következik, immár megvolt, és az Isten követeli, a mi elmúlt" (Angol Biblia fordítás). Mindaz a jó, amit a multban ismertünk, megmaradt, hogy minket ma megáldjon. Az idő nem tudja a valóságot megérinteni. Az igazi embernek nincsen se multja, se jövője; ő mindég létezett, tökéletesen és sérthetetlenül. Ami a multunkban látszólag gonosz vagy anyagi dolog volt, azt soha sem kell valóságnak elfogadnunk, s az minket nem köthet le és nem korlátozhat, ha értelmesen megtagadunk tőle minden hatalmat és felsőbbséget.

Egy fiatal ember egyszer az egyik csipőcsontjának súlyos betegsége miatt, mely egy évekkel azelőtt történt balesetnek volt az eredménye, gyógyulásért a Krisztusi Tudományhoz fordúlt. Figyelme arra lett fölhíva, hogy Isten szeretett gondossága másképen mint föltételezetten sohasem lehetett távol, s hogy a baleset a valóságban sohasem történt meg. Ami nem történhetett meg az Istennel, az sohasem történt meg az ő visszatükrözésével, az emberrel. A bajnak látszólagos oka egy elmeileg fenntartott és a testen kifejezésre jutott hamis gondolat volt, mely ép oly kijavítható, mint akármilyen egyéb elmei tévedés. A testnek kóros állapota nem volt valódibb, mint a balesetben való téves meggyőződés, mely a betegséget látszólag előidézte. Az ok és okozat kizárólag elmei voltának megértése a kóros állapotot két héten belül teljesen eltávolította. A tökéletes gyógyulással a szellemi értelemnek nagy foku fejlődésében is lett része, miután előzőleg két operáció sem volt képes egészségét helyreállítani. Ahol az anyagi kezelés kudarcot vallott, ott a Krisztusi Tudomány kezelése győzedelmeskedett és a páciens megtanúlta, hogy „az Isten követeli, ami elmúlt."

Lázár története, amint János evangéliuma mondja el, illusztrálja a Szentírás mondását, hogy „az Isten követeli, ami elmúlt." Lázár halála és a sírban már négy napja feküdt testének a megromlása gyászoló barátai előtt kétségkívüli ténynek tűntek fel. De Jézus Krisztus az által, hogy Lázárt egészségben helyreállította, bebizonyította, hogy a halál és a felbomlás nem valóságok, tehát nem érinthetik meg az Életet és az embert.

Világos dolog, hogy ha egy sérülés, egy betegség, vagy egy tévedés valódi volt mikor „történt," akkor az eredményei is valódiak lennének és semmi sem törölhetné el őket. Valóságokat nem lehet elvitatkozni. De ha valótlanok, akkor bármely helyzetben is a ráillő igazságnak a meglátása a gonoszban való hiedelem eloszlását fogja okozni és ennek megfelelően a hiedelem bármely rossz hatásait is el fogja távolítani. Az isteni Tudomány megértésével Isten hatalmát és jelenlétét be tudjuk most bizonyítani, valamint azt is, hogy a változatlan örök jó soha sincs távol, akármiféle helyzetben is találjuk magunkat. A tévedés eltűnik az Igazság jelenlétében.

Tankönyvében, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-ben (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával, 403. old.) Mrs. Eddy ezt jelenti ki: „Ura vagy a helyzetnek ha érted, hogy a halandó létezés az önámítás egy állapota és nem a lény igazsága. A halandó elme a halandó testen folytonosan a hamis vélemények eredményeit idézi elő; és ezt folytatni is fogja, amig a halandó tévedést meg nem fosztja képzeletbeli hatalmától az Igazság, mely elsöpri a halandó illúzió tüneményes hálóját." A valóság ezen csalhatatlan próbáját minden állapotra mindég alkalmazhatjuk: Ami Istentől, az Igazságtól, a Szeretettől, a Szellemtől származik, az meg fog maradni és mindég bővebben fog előttünk kibontakozni, amint a jóhoz ragaszkodunk; ami nem Istentől jön, az el fog halványodni és el fog tünni a szellemi megértés hatalma előtt. És Isten követeli tőlünk, hogy bizonyítsuk be minden olyan szónak és dolognak a semmiségét, ami nem hasonlít Hozzá az Igazság örök jelenében.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositást.

After the Silence

After the silence,
the hush of falling snow,
the abrupt and startling crack of laden
limbs,
it is music to hear the pouring sound
of water
filling the cellar cistern.
A vigil is over.
We hear the slow and muffled fall
of rain,
full of meaning, an old song heard again.
The rain has slender fingers. Its gentle
touch
awakens the earth from frost, restores
old ways.

LOUIS STODDARD

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Thirteen | Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1940

Sealed Secrets Sought

Handel and Haydn Society to open copper box it closed to eyes of world 75 years ago.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Just after the close of the Civil War, the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston—said to be the oldest choral society in America—observed its 50th anniversary. One of the ceremonies was the soldering up in a copper box, of a collection of things, with instructions recorded that it was to be opened when the society observed its 100th anniversary. When 1915 came, the World War was under way, and nobody thought of looking in the Handel and Haydn Society's big safe, that was stored in Symphony Hall, although elaborate musical exercises were held to mark the occasion. Quite recently the box was "unearthed" and will be opened next Sunday evening at conclusion of the regular weekly rehearsal of the Society, at the Boston Y. W. C. A. building, in the 125th year of the Society's existence. On April 15, at Symphony Hall, the Society will give Haydn's "Creation."

* * *

Americans migrating westward tend to go due west instead of northwest or southwest, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This fact appears from a study of migrations into the three northwestern states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho in the years since 1930. Migrants to these states came mostly from similar latitudes in the east. Migrants to California came mostly from Oklahoma and Texas. The peak years of migration were 1936 and 1937.

* * *

When a highspeed saw strikes a piece of metal embedded in a log there's likely to be trouble. To avoid this the Forest Service Radio Laboratory has designed a portable detector which sends out an audible signal when its exploring coil is in the vicinity of any metal object. New England mills which have been running full speed since the hurricane are finding this device of considerable value because the "blown down" timber contains a high proportion of hidden nails and spikes. As one Yankee mill operator expressed it, "I used to let out quite a howl when one of our saws struck a spike and ripped off half a dozen teeth. Now the machine does the howling and we chop out the metal before we saw."

* * *

Checking up on past prophets who had things to say in 1900 about what the world would experience by 1999, Gustavus J. Esselen, Boston chemist and research engineer, recently found a statement by John E. Watkins in an old issue of the Ladies Home Journal. Mr. Watkins, we find, wasn't half imaginative enough. "Photographs," he said, "will be reproduced in the colors of nature during the next 100 years . . . pictures will be transmitted from far away by telegraph, trains will be automatically cooled, a husband will be able to telephone from mid-Atlantic to his wife in Chicago, orchestras will give long distance concerts, farmers will have automobile plows, fleets of airships will float over cities and surprise the enemy with thunder bolts."

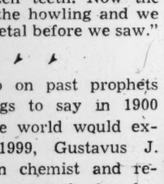
We are reminded that Thomas A. Edison in an interview in 1908 ventured to predict a number of marvels then just beyond the horizon. Among them were railroad electrification, aerial navigation for mails, electrically fixed nitrogen fertilizer and the development of motion pictures familiarly known as "talkies."

Strange, but one isn't impressed with the boldness of such prophets today. Today's research exceeds fiction.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair weather this afternoon and tonight; slightly cooler tonight with temperature in the lower 30's; freezing in scattered localities; Tuesday fair, followed by increasing cloudiness; moderate northwesterly winds.



Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and cooler tonight, Tuesday fair.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, slightly colder tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds over central and north portions and moderate northwest winds tonight shifting to northeast over extreme south portion; weather generally fair tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period April 1 to April 6, 1940, Inclusive

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers about the middle and again at the end of the week. Moderate temperatures over north portion and seasonably warm temperatures over south portion.

Official Temperatures

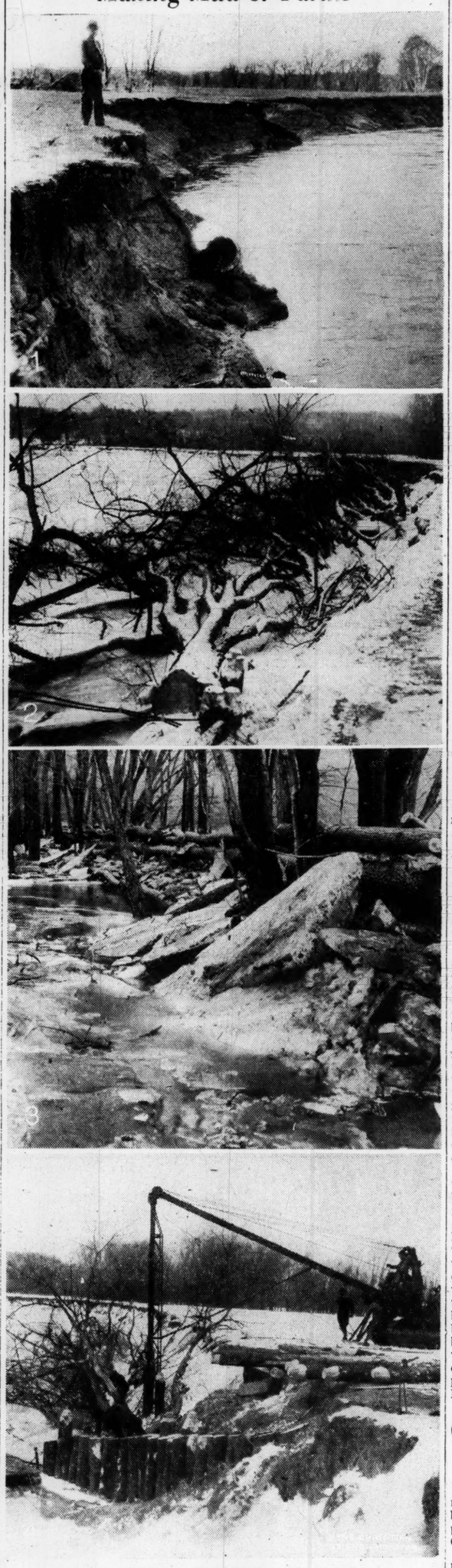
	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	38	New Orleans	58	57
Chicago	35	35	New York	38	37
Denver	45	42	Norfolk	52	52
Helena	35	35	Philadelphia	40	39
Kansas City	61	61	St. Louis	56	55
Los Angeles	47	47	San Francisco	51	51
Miami	68	64	Washington	43	42
Minneapolis	30	30			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 1.
B—Minimum, March 31.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6:54 p. m.; height, 8.2 feet.
Tuesday, 7:16 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:39 p. m.

Making Mud of Farms



Spring Takes Toll in New England

1. **What a flood did to a farm near Burlington, Vermont.**
2. **Log and stone barricades guard river's banks.**
3. **This long chain cushions the banks against ice and collects silt and debris to save erosion.**
4. **Portable pile drivers build log guards at vital spots on the Winooski River in Vermont.**

Census Information Likened To Well-Managed Business

The census questions, so far from constituting an "inquisition," are as necessary to the intelligent conduct of government as a record of receipts and expenditures is to a business, Dr. John D. Black, Harvard Professor of Economics, declared today

Professor Black has for several years been conducting a private survey of agriculture in New England in preparation for a book, "The Rural Economy of New England," to be published next year.

"Together with two assistants I have questioned more than 1,500 farmers in individualist Vermont," Professor Black said, "and have subjected them to two to three hours of questioning. I asked them the most embarrassing questions possible—whether or not they had a mortgage on their farm. I did this in the haying season, when the men had to sit and answer questions after a hard day's work.

"There were only two farmers in one township who refused to answer my questions. One said, 'The last time one of you fellows came around, taxes went up.' The other said, 'This is a New Deal agency and I won't have nothing to do with it.'"

In the opinion of Professor Black some of the questions are unnecessary, such as the one asking the number of radios in the home. "This," the Professor declared, "is what the radio manufacturers want to know and not the Government."

"The income question is one of vital importance," Professor Black said, "and one which every American should be willing to answer. Never before has the Government been able to get an accurate figure on the average income of American families. Surveys by private organizations have shown that 40 per cent of American families get less than $750 a year."

Professor Black believes that the majority of Americans will not object to giving census takers their annual incomes. "Only 2 to 3 per cent are against the question," the Professor declared.

Red Cross Cables Fund To Aid Finnish Children

The Red Cross has cabled $3,000 to the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva for a relief fund for Finnish Children, it is announced by the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Farmers Seek To Save Lands From Floods

Agriculturists in the watersheds of six Vermont areas plan conservation districts.

New England farmers have their ears to the ground as warmer winds and melting rains loosen winter's rigid hold on many New England rivers this week. When the ice buckles and cracks with a grinding roar riverbank field and pasture land give way to the swift currents and gouging ice floes.

A normal run-off of the melting snows is anticipated by the Weather Bureau officials in Boston. New England does not face any great flood dangers, they point out, as the melting snow and ice is being retarded at night by gentle freezes.

"With a definite check of thawing at night and slower thawing in the daytime, there will be an easing of river flows all over New England," G. Harold Noyes, Chief Meteorologist at Boston, said today. "That will permit the normal run-off, without dangerous flood stages in the principal valleys, so far as we can see, for several days. The situation was much safer today than it was two days ago."

Looking to the future, farmers in the watersheds of six Vermont rivers are circulating petitions among their neighbors this month. The petitions favor formation of soil conservation districts which will help the community deprive the river of its annual slice of farmland and also control erosion in upland fields. These districts would be legal subdivisions of the State, formed under the terms of the Vermont Soil Conservation District Act signed by Gov. George O. Aiken last year. Using state and federal technical aid which would be available to such districts, farmers in these communities plan to follow the pattern established during the last four years by a group of some 60 farmers in the lower Winooski Valley near Burlington.

With the help of foresters and agricultural engineers of the Soil Conservation Service, the farmers near Burlington have set up a demonstration which has already proved it is no longer a hopeless battle New England farmers undertake if they choose to defy the river. By gentling the ice and high water with simple riverbank protective measures made from materials usually at hand on their farms they have protected some of the most fertile fields in Vermont from washing away under the ceaseless hammering of the Winooski.

There are three components in the riverbank control formula used by this group of farmers. Fundamental to all three of them is the idea that it is no use to try and harness the river in rigid impenetrable walls or dikes. Ice and high water are too powerful and too full of tricks to stand for any such devices. Instead, the farmers build their temporary stone, log and tree branch structures along the river banks in such a way that they break the force of the ice and high water, catch its destructive load of gravel and boulders, and then permit it to spread gently over the lowlying fields.

City to Stagger Bills for Water

Mayor Tobin announced this morning that the method of water billing would be changed under a plan submitted by him to the City Council today.

In the past water bills have been sent at stipulated times of the year, in January, April, July and October. This made for congestion in the billing and under the proposed plan the billing would be staggered so that the billing would be evenly spread out over the year.

Mayor Tobin also proposed the dropping of the 25-cent charge for delinquent collections and the lengthening of the period of grace of from 15 to 45 days before shutting off the water supply of those who have failed to pay their water bill.

Books the Rungs of Ladder Taking C. I. O. Leader to Top

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The latest of national labor leaders to accredit his rise partly to a love of books is Joseph A. Salerno, newly-elected President of the Massachusetts branch of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Though he got only six years of boyhood schooling, Mr. Salerno read in his earlier working years for five hours a day on the average, and from time to time seven and eight hours.

"I think that reading plus the practical experience I gained by becoming an active participant in the labor movement have proved the two greatest factors in my labor career," the C. I. O. leader commented at his headquarters in Boston.

In addition to poring over books in public libraries, he put himself through a variety of day and evening courses, going to classes as a student at a time when many men of his age were sending their own children to school.

Doesn't Stand Alone

However, as the self-educated spokesman of several hundred thousand wage earners, Mr. Salerno by no means stands alone. His chief, John L. Lewis, National President of the C. I. O., often evidences his reading in literary quotations. A number of others ranking among the most influential men in the American labor movement have been pushed upward into the highest posts through the broadening influence of their reading. They all enjoy of course the basic quality of ability.

The greater part of the youthful school years of Mr. Salerno were spent in Italy. His uncle, richest man in the town, saw that he had private tutors, but that ended when Joe was nine and his father first set out with his son for the New World in search of work. They were gone three years.

On their second trip abroad, they landed in Boston in 1907. "I have lived here the 33 years following," Mr. Salerno remarked. "This is the city in which I have learned and laughed.

"After two years in school in Boston, I quit to go to work to help out the family income," he continued. "My mother and brother and sister had come over the next year, my father found outdoor work with pick and shovel at $1.50 a day very unsteady, and I felt it needful to break off school two years before the legal age for leaving.

"So at 14 I found a job in a pants factory here paying $3 a week for 70 hours' work."

Bit by Bit

From this beginning the stocky, black-haired, ruddy-faced immigrant boy mounted bit by bit until, after a number of years of work in the clothing industry and then as a general organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, he was elected last year an International Vice-President of the Textile Workers' Union of America, two months ago President of Labor's Nonpartisan League in Massachusetts, and this month President of the Massachusetts State Industrial Union Council of the C. I. O.

"During all this time," he observed, "I loved books, read books on economics, sociology, religion, and poetry, and also biography and history.

"I loved poetry. My favorites are Shelley and Byron for England, Markham and Longfellow for America, Dante and D'Annunzio for Italy, Victor Hugo and Baudelaire for France, Pushkin for Russia, Goethe and Heine for Germany.

Chance to Study

"While I did an average of at least five hours' reading a day, on many days when I did not work during the slack seasons in the men's clothing industry, I used to read for seven and eight hours a day at a stretch at the Bennett Street Public Library in the North End.

"I loved Italian also as a language. I went to a private school and studied Italian for seven years. I also went to evening night school at the Eliot School in the North End.

"Later on I asked the Amalgamated union for a chance to go to school part of the day and work part-time for the union. On this basis I studied law for three and a half years at Suffolk Law School, both day and evenings.

"I also went to the Berkeley Preparatory School, to the College of the Spoken Word in Brookline for two years days, and took a course in literature under Professor Black and a course in public speaking under Professor Hoffman at Boston University evenings.

"During my last year of law, in 1928, I opened an office, and for six years did an insurance and real estate business. I was pretty successful—had two offices, a secretary and two telephones.

"Coming of the NRA, however, made me very enthusiastic for this new movement, and between 1933 and 1934 I learned to appreciate President Roosevelt. I lost interest in my office and my work, and spoke at many labor meetings.

"Then a committee from the Boston Amalgamated Union came to see me in 1934 and drafted me back into service as a general organizer here. The next year I helped to form the first New England Council of the C. I. O."

"How did you get in so much reading during the years you had a job in a clothing factory or were putting in full time as an organizer?" Mr. Salerno was asked.

"I did not learn how to dance," he replied, "and I do not care for strong liquors."

By a Staff Photographer

Joseph Salerno

President of the Massachusetts Industrial Union Council, who rose in labor union ranks through a process of self-education.

Further Gain Recorded In Wool Imports

Port of Boston Business

Although imports for consumption at the Port of Boston last week were slightly below the figure for the corresponding week a year ago, the imports of wool were nearly 3,000,000 pounds greater, it was disclosed today in figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

Large quantities of wool imports were put into warehouse for future needs which swelled the value of goods entered for warehouse at the expense of the figure representing imports for consumption.

Duties collected which represent revenue for the Government made substantial gains over a year ago, according to the figures.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week ending Mar. 30, '40	Year ago
Imports for consumption	$2,418,453	$2,501,126
Imports for warehouse	1,010,839	516,544
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	407,904	576,308
Duties collected	581,281	441,744
Wool imports (lbs.)	3,713,747	737,823
	Fiscal year July 1 to Mar. 30	Year ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	118,713,107	45,153,683
Duties collected	$26,107,134	$16,442,646

Snow Removal Waste Stirs Economy Plea

The Boston Finance Commission's week-end report exposing widespread waste and inefficiency in Boston's snow removal following the St. Valentine's Day Storm, brought new demands from civic agencies today that the city's methods be modernized, purged of political manipulation, and organized into an intelligently constructed plan.

The Commission's specific suggestion that all snow removal be turned over to private contractors met with a varied reception. Some groups were enthusiastic, while others were skeptical that this offered a genuine solution.

City's Investment

One civic agency, which refused to allow use of its name, pointed out the city has millions of dollars invested in snow removal equipment which ought to be used, and added that the contract system, without its opportunities for favoritism, has serious faults.

"There is no reason why the city can't handle these snowstorms economically and efficiently," the spokesman declared, with the observation that a blizzard in Boston is a rare event.

Another agency described the Commission's report as "just another evidence the city can't do a good public works job," and saw gradual transfer to an all-contract system as the most practical policy, providing contracts be awarded only after competitive bid.

Both groups censured the lack of any intelligent plan for snow removal, and urged development of such a blueprint, although one observer pointed out this has been done several times in the past, and the plans then pigeonholed.

Brookline and Boston Costs

Meanwhile, another commentator pointed to official figures showing that snow removal from the February storms cost Brookline only $375 a mile of streets, while it cost Boston $1,571 a mile. Brookline's 102 miles of streets, including the sidewalks, were completely cleared for $37,783 by city and contractors' employees working together on equipment owned by both. Boston's 700 miles of streets were cleared at a cost of $1,100,000.

It was also pointed out that Brookline officials telephoned the Blue Hill Observatory at 3 p. m., the afternoon of the 14th, and were told a storm would bring 12 inches of snow, winds of gale force and bad drifting that night. Boston officials, who went by Federal Weather Bureau reports, have explained in defense of delays that they knew nothing of a blizzard until it descended upon them.

Describing the cost of snow removal following the St. Valentine's Day blizzard as "shocking," the Finance Commission declared that the City "received little or no service for many thousands of dollars paid out in wages," because such large crowds of shovelers were hired they got in each other's way, and because of a lack of intelligent direction to manage them.

With considerable detail the report describes confusion and waste which apparently were general among the city-managed forces whose job it was to clear downtown Boston.

Approximately 5,000 men had been hired by noon of Feb. 15, when George G. Hyland, the City Public Works Commissioner, went on the radio to call for more men. Almost 10,000 more responded, some with shovels, some without. Thousands were hired, and the city bought several thousand shovels to equip those who needed them.

Nevertheless, hundreds of men, who were hired at 62½ cents an hour, the report continues, were idle during the first 48 hours after the storm because of the scarcity of equipment. "Many loafed on their shovels even when equipment was available. There were so many men hired and so little organized direction of them, and the gangs in many places were so large, that shovelers were constantly in each other's way."

Why City officials felt it necessary to hire so many men, the report states only by implication. "Members of the City Council, members of the Legislature and others influential in political organizations greatly impeded the work of regular City executives," it declares. "They frequently tried to designate the men to be hired for shoveling, the equipment to be hired for removal, and the inspectors and superintendents to be hired for direction of the work."

Large gangs of men idled at certain assigned locations for several hours on the morning of the 15th, while trucks attempted unsuccessfully to ply between snow dumps and the shovel gangs, the Commission said.

On Feb. 15, the report shows, the City had approximately 50 shovelers to the truck, while private contractors had only seven.

No records were kept of the cost of removal a cubic yard, but the Commission cites estimates ranging from $2 to $25 for the city's portion. This contrasts with a rate paid to contractors which averaged, the Commission says, 40 cents a yard.

Contract System Praised

Although it points out serious defects in the contract system and refers to the "significant" fact that each City administration has its own favorite list of contractors who usually dominate the awards, the Commission recommends that in the future all snow removal be turned over to contractors.

It admits, however, that in at least one case a contractor attempted to cheat the city. He was discharged. The Commission makes no other recommendations for a broad-gauge plan to meet such an emergency as a blizzard, evidently feeling that removal by contractors has proved itself adequate.

Placing its emphasis on this viewpoint, the report places no blame on any City executive. It laments the fact that "unjustifiable charges of mismanagement and inefficiency have injured the reputations of certain officials," and praises these public servants for working many hours overtime.

Who was responsible for the confusion and waste which it declares existed in the City-managed forces, the Commission does not say.

More Local Authority Urged In the Control of Billboards

Civic indignation in many Bay State cities has been aroused by billboard advertising, according to Philip Nichols, President of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards.

In an interview prior to a forum this afternoon at the Massachusetts Civic League, which will launch the April campaign against illegal borders, Mr. Nichols said: "Under the present law regulation of billboards is in the hands of the State authorities and cities and towns have no right to dispute it. That is why they're up in arms. The Commissioner of Outdoor Advertising has licensed billboards where the citizens don't want to have them put."

Fairhaven and Attleboro are the latest cities to protest vigorously against defacement in their areas. While on Cape Cod, and in Wellesley, public sentiment has been successful in eliminating all billboards from those localities Mr. Nichols reports.

"What the Federation of Planning Boards seeks to do," Mr. Nichols disclosed, "is to give cities and towns the power to include billboard regulation in their zoning ordinances. This would not deprive the State Commissioner of any power," he added quickly. "It would simply supplement his authority with an additional restriction."

"Where the people are indifferent," said Mr. Nichols, "there is no purpose in adding local restrictions, but where people have an active interest in keeping billboards out, they should have the right, as well as the Commissioner, to say something about it."

What's being done about it? Just this, explained Mr. Nichols. A proposed amendment to include the power of billboard regulation in the zoning ordinances of cities and towns has been drawn up by the Federation of Planning Boards, to be submitted at the next meeting of the Legislature in 1941.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 14

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, at 7:45 p. m.

Theaters

Colonial—
"There Shall Be No Light," by Robert E. Sherwood. With Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt, Richard Whorf, Sydney Greenstreet and Maurice Colburne. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30

Shubert—
"Hot Mikado." Gilbert and Sullivan opera, starring Bill Robinson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday 2:30.

Copley—
"Mulatto," by Langston Hughes and Martin Jones. Presented by a New York Company. A play of miscegenation. 8:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Nelson Eddy in "Balalaika." 3:20, 6:35, 9:50. Also "The Earl of Chicago," with Robert Montgomery. 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Slightly Honorable," with Pat O'Brien. 3:25, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Oh Johnny, How You Can Love." 2, 5, 8:05.

Exeter—
"Oh, Johnny, How You Can Love," with Tom Brown. 2:20, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Shop Around the Corner," with James Stewart and Margaret Sullavan. 3:20, 6:10, 9:20.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Three Cheers for the Irish," with Priscilla Lane, Thomas Mitchell, Dennis Morgan and Alan Hale. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Double Alibi," with Wayne Morris and Margaret Lindsay. Fenway: 2:45, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
"The Human Beast," with Jean Gabin and Simone Simon. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30 9:40. "March of Time" 2:50, 5, 7, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Pinocchio," a full-length Walt Disney feature. 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:20, 5:05, 7:45, 10:30. Also "Ma, He's Making Eyes at Me," with Tom Brown. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:35, 9:15. "Information, Please" 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:55, 7:35, 10:20.

Metropolitan—
Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins in "Virginia City." 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. Also "Calling Philo Vance," with James Stephenson. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"Rebecca," starring Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:45. Also "Outside Three-Mile Limit," with Jack Holt. 1:25, 5, 8:35.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Death Goes North," with Sheila Bromley. 9:55 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:55, 8:35. Also "Missing Evidence," with Preston Foster and Irene Hervey. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:15, 9:55.

South Station Theater—
"Birth of a Queen," "Test Your I. Q. with Pete Smith," "Training Flying Stewardess," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Castle on the Hudson," with John Garfield, Ann Sheridan, Pat O'Brien and Burgess Meredith. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Seventeen," with Jackie Cooper. Scollay 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

State—
"Rebecca," starring Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:45. Also "Outside Three-Mile Limit," with Jack Holt. 1:25, 5, 8:35.

Tremont—
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," with James Stewart. Also "Fast and Furious," with Ann Sothern. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"Son of the Navy," with Jean Parker and James Dunn. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10. Also "Lancer Spy," with George Sanders. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 6, 8:45.

Telepix—
"The City"; "Mississippi"; Fitzpatrick Tour"; "Carl Hoff's Orchestra"; "Pete Smith I. Q. Quiz"; newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 10 a. m. until midnight.

University—
Priscilla Lane in "Brother Rat and a Baby." 3, 6:15, 9:25. Also "British Intelligence" with Margaret Lindsay. 1:35, 4:50, 8.

Uptown—
"The Light That Failed," with Ronald Colman and Walter Huston. 2:50, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Swiss Family Robinson." 1:10, 4:45, 8:20. With Thomas Mitchell and Freddie Bartholomew.

Opera

Boston Opera House—
"Tristan und Isolde," presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Kirsten Flagstad, Kerstin Thorborg, Lauritz Melchoir, Herbert Janssen, Alexander Kipnis. Edwin McArthur, conductor. 8.

Other Events

Women's City Club—
Lecture on "Appreciation of Music," by Miss Emma Endres. 8.

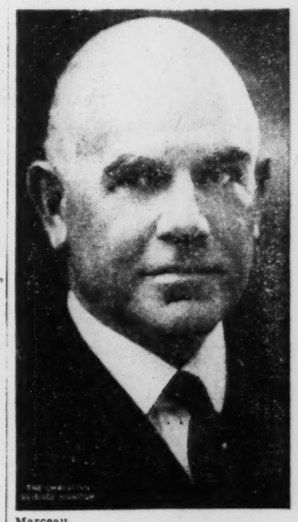
Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on English Paintings By Mrs Tanner. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano; Mr. Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.



Marceau

Philip Nichols

President of Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards

Labor Limelighted in Maine By Democrats' Eight Planks

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 1—Labor appeared to have come into its own insofar as recognition as a political force in Maine, last week when, as examination of the Democratic State platform will show, no less than eight planks were devoted to labor and allied problems. Thus labor may find cause for a certain amount of gratification even though some of the recommendations contained in the platform were characterized by a certain vagueness. For instance, while condemning Republican advocacy of repeal of the Wagner Act, the Democrats continued with the conclusion that it is apparent amendments to it are needed "to make it more understandable and workable and therefore more beneficial to both labor and industry."

The platform called for immediate enactment of a State labor relations law to protect the right of collective bargaining and "the establishment of arbitration proceedings of a public nature" prior to recourse to strikes or lockouts. Possibly labor might be more enthusiastic about this were it not aware that at least two such measures expired in the last session of the Legislature.

"Baby" Wage and Hour Law

Other labor provisions of the platform called for enactment of a State wage and hour law, revision of unemployment compensation laws to include employers with four or more employees instead of eight or more as the present law reads; reduction of the waiting period for unemployment benefits to one week and an increase of the maximum benefit to $20 a week; appointment of bona fide members of labor organizations to membership in all departments directly affecting workers.

...e of the injunction as a weapon a...nst strikes and in labor disputes has, of course, come to be well established procedure, and Maine has not been without it The platform speaks strongly against the system and recommends that the next Legislature enact legislation prohibiting the use of the injunction in labor disputes.

The platform, on the whole, was brief, containing 22 planks. Other provisions condemned "the present inefficient system used throughout the State for the protection of money belonging to the State" and referring to the State's financial conditions as "chaotic" urged the employment of improved business methods and elimination of overlapping duties and departments.

Formation of fishermen's and lobstermen's co-operatives with the aim of obtaining better prices for their catches, aid for agriculture, especially potato growers through research were other recommendations. Specifying that no new taxes should be levied, the platform contained the usual criticism that there is an inequitable distribution of taxation and that the system should be revised.

Fisheries Co-ops Plan

The new automobile title law, so-called, passed by the last Legislature and which has evoked Statewide complaint ever since it began to operate will without doubt be a campaign issue and naturally the platform attacked it and recommended its repeal. Many members of the State Legislature and other persons urged unsuccessfully a special session of the Legislature for either the repeal or the amendment of this act requiring proof of title and a $1 fee from all motorists registering their automobiles. Even the man who spent the winter building his own trailer, for instance, found he was no exception and that it would cost him $1 to prove he owned it. The aim of the much discussed law, of course, was to provide information which might serve to curtail the alleged bootlegging of stolen automobiles in the State.

In the light of the Democratic platform, it will be interesting to see what the Republicans adopt at their convention in Portland, this week. Already the party has had several pre-convention parleys on platform problems.

When the Republicans convene at Portland their situation will be quite the opposite of that which faces the Democrats who find themselves, three days after the convention, still lacking in a candidate for the United States Senate.

G. E. to Extend Plastics Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass—Construction work on a new $50,000 building for the plastics division of the General Electric Company here began today and is expected to be completed June 15, it was announced by G. H. Shill, manager.

The structure is to be of one story and will be used for the development of a new plastics material on a small-scale production basis for the time being. It will be erected about 75 feet south of the present million-dollar plastics plant, which is considered the most modern of its kind in the country.

The new space will comprise 6,000 square feet suitable for manufacture and an equal amount for warehouse facilities.

Brown Student Wins Pilot Honors

Wide World

Earl W. Harrington Jr., Class of '41

First undergraduate in New England colleges to qualify for a pilot's license under the training program of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. He is a letter man in hockey and soccer and doing honor work in engineering

R. I. Move Against Pollution Nears Stage of Prosecutions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—After months of criticism from business, civic and State sources, Rhode Island has finally decided to do something about the pollution of waters, it was learned reliably today.

State officials have made it clear that Attorney General Louis V. Jackvony would be asked to direct action against municipalities refusing to provide sewage disposal systems. The action is said to be the result of the report of the State Planning Board's Pollution Committee to Gov. William H. Vanderbilt.

Dr. Lester A. Round, State Director of the Department of Public Health, said that the material gathered by the Planning Board would be turned over to the Attorney General. He said that Mr. Jackvony would be asked to advise the State whether an order issued in 1929, directing the City of Pawtucket to build a sewage disposal plant, is still enforceable.

It was said that if the 11-year-old order is found still in effect, the Attorney General will be asked to prosecute, thus adding more legal action which Mayor Thomas P. McCoy and his associates must combat. At present 165 persons, most of them connected with the Administration forces, are under indictment for alleged conspiracy to violate the election laws in 1938.

The Advisory Committee on Pollution recommended that the order against Pawtucket and the pollution laws in general, be enforced. Central Falls and Woonsocket, along the Blackstone River, and East Providence on the Seekonk River, are also blamed for part of the pollution which has threatened to ruin the shellfish industry.

The Committee also recommended direct participation by the State in the task of cleaning up the rivers and bays, although holding that the municipalities are responsible for treatment of the sewage dumped into adjoining streams.

Changes in the present laws giving the State more power to control of pollution also are advocated in the report.

Dr. Rounds said a series of conferences is being planned, at which officials of his Department, the Governor, the Attorney General, members of the Planning Board and other State officials would consider a policy, which the State might adopt in an attempt to end pollution.

He said that in all probability more stringent penalties for failure to comply with orders of his department might be asked, pointing out that in the case of a city such as Pawtucket, the present law, which provides for a fine of about $6,000, was not enough.

The Committee report included a detailed survey of conditions of Rhode Island's waterways, showing that huge quantities of untreated municipal sewage and industrial wastes were being dumped into many of the State's principal rivers and their tributaries as well as into parts of Narragansett Bay, fouling large areas and resulting in serious economic losses and impairment of vitally valuable natural resources.

Relief Haven Wins Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Church House, which since 1906, has been a haven for friendless and homeless men, has been saved. Scheduled to lock its doors this month as the result of inability to obtain further support from the Providence Community Fund, the hostel was saved when the Volunteers of America stepped in at the last moment and purchased the building and its facilities. They plan to re-name it "The Friendly Inn."

State Commander Herman Rector of the Volunteers emphasized that the work to be carried on will not be the same as the Church House offered in the past, namely temporary lodging. The Volunteers will provide a furniture repairing program for men they take in, with lodging until the guests can find private employment. During the past year 60 persons were assisted by the organization, it was stated.

Mass. Man Approved

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee approved today the nomination of Matthew F. McGuire of Massachusetts to be an assistant to the Attorney General.

New Book Gadget A la Goldberg

Harvard students today were likening a new Widener Library book-return gadget, established for their convenience in returning overnight books after the library has closed, to an invention of Cartoonist Rube Goldberg.

Here is the way Rube would describe the invention:

Student slides book (A) through slot (B), down slide (C), to tray (D). When tray has enough books, photo-electric beam (E) is intercepted, lowering automobile jack (F) which supports tray. When tray sinks to floor, alarm clock (G) rings, waking night watchman (H), who comes and collects the books.

Hartford Gets Accustomed To New Idea in Newspapers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 18—A young man with a bright idea and a garageful of novel kind of printing machinery is trying to sell Hartford a new evening newspaper these days.

Bice Clemow began as a reporter on a small daily in Wenatchee, Wash., 10 years ago, moved to Editor & Publisher, a trade magazine for newspapermen, edited in New York, in 1934, stayed two years, moved over to the Associated Press as a picture editor, remained a year, went to Time Magazine as head of its Press column.

This experience gave him a perspective on daily newspapers. They were stodgy, he concluded, jammed full of unorganized news, and masses of real estate transfers, financial and other tables, and a bulk of material that went unread by many hurrying subscribers.

Brief News—Offset Printing

He accumulated the criticisms—often given voice in late years—of other newspapermen. These ranged from the belief that news should be briefed into swift-reading paragraphs, somewhat on the Time style, on the front page, with longer, interpretative stories on inside pages, to recommendations that present printing methods should be replaced with the offset press method, held by some to be simpler, cheaper, faster.

Others have held that present-day newspapers do not give enough background for the reader to properly evaluate the news. This sector of newspapermen have insisted news should be given in its constellation of related facts—a sort of "where did it come from, where is it now, where is it going" presentation.

Finally, two years ago, these thoughts, and some others, reached boiling point. Young Clemow left Time, warm with the idea of starting a new type of newspaper.

He sold some young friends the same idea. One of the young gentlemen happened to be Francis G. Smith, Jr., whose father is head of the Hartford-Empire Company, which holds certain basic and decidedly profitable patents on glass bottle manufacturing. By dint of much persuasion—as must be necessary in these days—and indomitable enthusiasm, Mr. Clemow et al. interested Mr. Smith, a Republican; Thomas Hewer, prominent Hartford lawyer and insurance executive, a Democrat, and Thomas W. Russell, Hartford insurance and banking leader, and a Republican, in the project.

Raised $80,000

Capitalized for $100,000, Mr. Clemow says they actually raised $80,000. They obtained a well-constructed public garage building, not quite centrally located and a bit remote from the smart shopping section, but still in the running, remodeled it, spruced it up with venetian blinds and fresh paint, and moved in the new mechanical equipment.

Some interest attaches to the plant. In appearance, it looks very little like a conventional newspaper plant. News is set into type, as in the usual printing shop, on linotype machines, but there is no stereotyping; the proofs are taken on cellophane paper, the pictures are also placed on the cellophane, the whole is photographed on a zinc plate and the papers are printed direct from the plate.

Besides being cheaper to buy in the first instance (about half the cost of conventional equipment) Mr. Clemow says this process reproduces pictures much more speedily and with considerably finer detail than is possible with stereotyping.

In addition to its own staff of local reporters and writers, the Newsdaily, which made its bow on March 4, has the wire service of Transradio, set up a few years ago to supply radiocasters with news

Uses Lots of Pictures

The new paper also has the wire picture service of the New York Times-Wide World, and its own local staff of picture men.

Hartford already has two newspapers, the respected, conservative Courant (morning) said to be the oldest continuously published newspaper in the United States, and the Times (evening), a modern, newsy paper of the conventional type. The Times, which is the Newsdaily's direct competitor, sells for three cents against the Newsdaily's five cents.

It remains for Hartford newspaper buyers to indicate whether Mr. Clemow has judged their desires correctly, or whether there is wisdom, grown of reader experience, behind the older newspapers that causes them to do as they do. Time has not yet allowed a conclusive answer.

Vanderbilt Board Reports on Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gov. William H. Vanderbilt's Commission which has been studying public assistance estimated today that while the State expects to spend a total of $2,309,460 for various relief activities during the year, the State's share of the cost under the new welfare law proposed by the Commission would jump to $2,586,887.

This increase in the State costs, necessitated by the provisions of the proposed new act for raising State aid to cities and towns for welfare expenditures to a 50-50 basis, would call for an additional appropriation of $277,427 in the State budget—should the proposed bill be enacted into law.

Furthermore, the State's revenue would drop between $50,000 and $100,000, the Commission estimates, as a result of the proposals in the Commission's act that the State pay half of the costs of the institutional care at Exeter School for the Feeble Minded, State Infirmary, and the State Home and School.

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We hope we'll be the first to tell you about Wethern's new lower-priced hat shop. Because we like to help you save money . . . even if it is yours, and not ours. Anyhow this is all about their second floor shop which they have given the tricky name of "Pin Money Hat Terrace," because it's the kind of a place you can run into with just the chance that your husband fished out of his pockets as he dashed out for the 8:15; and find a hat that you'll wear home. In other words, the prices are $1.98, $2.98, and if you really want to splurge, they'll go so far as to accept $3.98 for other hats.

This is in their Boston Shop (there's one out in Brookline, too, you know), with two entrances. One of them is on West Street; the other on Temple Place. And the idea of putting their inexpensive millinery upstairs is the result of much thought, it seems. And the way they figure is that women would much rather pick even their pin-money hats in the midst of cheerful surroundings rather than in the confusion of a basement. It sort of puts the hats on a higher plane, as 'twere. And they have a good selection of every type of hat you'll be wanting . . . regardless of whether it's one of those fashionable big cartwheel brimmed affairs or a little peanut affair. Incidentally, you might remember the head sizes, which run from 21½ inches right up to a good 25! We mention this because we sometimes hear women say they can't get hats that seem to be big enough around.

* * *

Take Look at This Reversible Coat

If your young Horace is one of the throng who insist life isn't complete without one of those two-time reversible coats (tweed on one side, and a raincoat on the other), yet you yourself dislike the idea of having the lapel on the tweed side of the raincoat material, because it takes away from the formality (and goodness knows it's nice to maintain a little!), then you will surely be interested in the coat we saw on the first floor at Gilchist's. Because, even though it's of raincloth material on one side, the lapels are of tweed. For only $11.95, too. It's a Shower Proofed Rainfoe coat, and this means that the garment will shed water, because it has been shower-proofed in their own particular manner. Furthermore, it has been what they call "Thorough - Shrunk," so it'll come in from the worst New England storm in good shape. In other words, it won't suddenly droop and look woebegone! In the young boy's department . . . and there's an assortment of tweeds, herringbone and otherwise from which to make your choice.

* * *

Blouses That Bloom in the Spring, Tra-la-la

The blouses that bloom in the spring are ofttimes those filmy, frothy affairs of chiffon, voile, organdy, or all-lace . . . which means that you have to be a bit choosey as to the slip that goes under them, for they can make the blouses most unattractive if they themselves aren't just right. So perhaps you need a new slip or two. In which case we might refer you to Miss Fowler's Lingerie Shop at 420 Boylston Street. Because she carries hand-made slips and gowns and undies, and a goodly line of those Kickernick undergarments that you perhaps know so well. Some of their new spring slips are appropriately called "Understudy Slips" . . . because they are such perfect little understudies for your sheerest blouse. With their own bias bodices, which mean a good fit. And of course in various styles. Lace trimmed for your pretty sheer things, and the more tailored when things aren't going to show and you're going in for active sports. They have underdress items for children as well, too.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

Sirois Leaves Governor's Office

No longer will Major Edward D. Sirois, of Lawrence, perform double duty as Chairman of the Republican State Committee and Assistant Secretary to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Today his resignation from the Governor's staff, tendered when he was elected State Committee Chairman recently, became officially effective.

From now until the November elections Major Sirois, a Republican member of the Legislature, will devote his entire energy to furthering the Republican campaign to continue Republican control in Massachusetts State offices and to force Massachusetts back into the Republican column in the Presidential election.

While a new Republican State Committee will be elected at the April 30 Presidential primaries Major Sirois is expected to be re-elected.

His chief task will be that of organization, including registration of voters and influencing voters to cast their ballots at the September 17 primaries and the November 5 election.

Farley Dinner Planned For April 21 in Boston

A testimonial dinner and reception to James A. Farley, Postmaster General and candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, will be held at the Copley Plaza Hotel on April 21. James H. Connors, Boston business executive, is chairman of the committee making arrangements for the affair.

It is anticipated that all Massachusetts Democratic Party leaders will attend the dinner, which is expected to be one of the largest gatherings of its kinds in Massachusetts in view of Mr. Farley's first announcement of his Presidential candidacy in this State.

On the afternoon of April 21 a group of prominent Democratic women will sponsor a musicale and tea at the Hotel Statler in Mr. Farley's honor.

Paint makes your property more attractive and livable

Do you know anything else that improves the appearance of a house the way a good job of painting does? A newly painted house has an air of self-respect that commands respect from those who see it, and moves its occupants up a notch in general esteem. And then, too, the house is much pleasanter to live in!

Paint increases property value —protects your investment

Paint, whether used outside or inside the house, adds essentials of beauty and livability. It preserves surfaces and protects investment. It transforms dinginess to cheeriness. It can add light, or subdue glare. From cellar to attic there are many things contributing to the enjoyment of a home that are provided by fresh paint.

Whether you want to apply paint yourself, or have a professional do it, you will doubtless find advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor who will help you to meet your painting requirements.

Let Advertisers Using The Christian Science Monitor Help You

PAINT UP—FIX UP

Radio Timetab'e

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker; sketch	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	Allen Roth's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Geo. W. Westpott, talk	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	String Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Youth in the Toils"	"Cafe Continental"	News commentator	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra; Vass Family	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	serial drama		Popular music	dramatic sketch	'Travelling Gordons'; sk.
8:00	"Tune-up Time";	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	"Census Advice"; Sen.	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15	vocalists; orch.	interviews	Charles W. Tobey, N. H.	program	Camera Club of the Air.
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Studio program
8:45	Sheldon; War news	"True or False"	prano; symphony orch.	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Piano duet
9:00	Theater: Irene	"The Green Hornet";	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Dunne and William Powell in	mystery drama	program	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	
9:30	"Love Affair"	"April Fool"; jokes	Alec Templeton Time;	Morton Gould's Orches-	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		Allen Roth's Orchestra	piano; chorus; orch.	tra; vocalist	
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Paul Martin's Orchestra	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	National Forum: Howard	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm";	Dan Danford's Orch.
10:45	Music; weather	A. Gray	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	soloists; orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	'Sportoscope'
11:15	"Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Adrian Rollini's Trio	"Bridge of Sighs"
11:30	the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	McFarland Twins	"Bridge of Sighs"
11:45	Louis Prima's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	McFarland Twins	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; talk; music	"Sunrise Express"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Listen to the Band.	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	Today in Europe	Variety Hour: talks; re-	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star News"
8:15	Shopping talk	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	Music programs	Variety Hour: talks; re-	"Portia Blake"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Musical Clock"	cordings	"Kate Hopkins"	Rhythm Orchestra	Studio speaker
9:00	"Heap o' Livin'"	News; organ music	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:15	American School of	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:30	the Air	"Breakfast Club"; solo-	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	ists; orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Network speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Thunder Over Paradise	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	"Life Beautiful"	"Melody Strings"	Buddy Clark, songs
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Household talk	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Romance of Flowers
11:15	"Life Begins"	Serial sketch	"The Road of Life"	"Highlights, Halftones"	Piano soloist
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	"Aloha Land"	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	Elaine Marves, songs
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; musicale	"The Guiding Light"	The Buckeye Four	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review;	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	musicale; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"Hollwood 10,000"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	'Right to Happiness'	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Household talk	"Hits and Bits"	"Songs You Like"
1:45	"Road of Life"	Interview	Household talk	Pegeen Fitzgerald	"Tex and Slim"
2:00	"Rendezvous"	"Dress Rehearsal"	Hymn recital	News Service	"Melodic Moods"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	"Dress Rehearsal"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"It Happened in 1915"	"Melodic Moods"
2:30	"Your Family"	U. S. Army Band	"Valiant Lady"	Milton Kaye, organist	Organ recital
2:45	"My Son and I"	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Music for Every Child";	Oleander Quartet
3:15	Manhattan Minuet	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	lecture	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mart"
3:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Network speaker	Organ recital
4:00	WEEI Food Fair	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"Know Your State"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	The McFarland Twins	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Hector's Orchestra	"Of Service to You"	"Lorenzo Jones"	The McFarland Twins	Vocal recital
4:45	'What's the Answer'	"Of Service to You"	"Young Widder Jones"	"Book a Week"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Network speakers	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Children's Stories	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Melody Time"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Weather; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	String orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Clotilda Zappala, so-	War news from France	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	prano; organ	"Travels Abroad"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	"Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	"Confidentially Yours"	"Curtain Calls"	"Lest We Forget"
8:00	"Big Town" with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Tito Schipa, tenor; An-	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15	Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	news comment	tonini's Orchestra	"Ramona Presents"
8:30	"Court of Missing	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Concerto Series: pianist;	"Let's Dance"
8:45	Heirs"; sketch	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	orchestra	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00	"We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America";	Popular quiz	"This War"; talk	"Variety Hour"
9:15	"We, the People"	"Benedict Arnold"	Popular quiz	Relay from France	"Variety Hour"
9:30	Ray Scott's Orch.;	"Celebrity Minstrels"	"Fibber McGee and	"Laugh 'n' Swing"; come-	"Variety Hour"
9:45	Nan Wynn, songs	"Celebrity Minstrels"	Molly"; music	dy; music	"Variety Hour"
10:00	Glen Miller's Orch.	"Stand by the FBI"	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Les Brown's Orchestra	News Service
10:15	40 Plus Club	Roy Shield's Revue	land; orchestra	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	Studio program	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Montreal Orchestra	"The Islanders"
10:45	Music; weather	Studio program	house"; drama; music.	Montreal Orchestra	Vic Berton's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Recordings	Recordings	Weather Service	Address, Postmaster-	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	Recordings	Recordings	Network speaker	General Farley	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:45	Al Donahue's Or.	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jergen's Orchestra	News Service

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Tuesday, April 2

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

3:30 WRUL 11.79mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"World of Natural Science Research Review."
7:15 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Dr. C. Davis Belcher.
8:00 p. m.—Modern Radio: advanced course.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners; news in Spanish; Lessons in English.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7:00 p. m.—Orchestra. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 10.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.
Eindhoven—8:25 p. m.—American Transmission. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m. — Symphonic Concert TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Eindhoven—9:35 p. m.—American Transmission. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News. 2RO3, 31.15 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Full news bulletin. GSC, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Paris — 11:30 p. m. — News in English, TBP11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

New Jobless Insurance Law In Effect in Massachusetts

Continued from Page 1

the group with weekly earnings of $30 a week or less.

While the maximum benefit remains $15 a week as in the old law, the minimum per week has been raised from $5 to $6.

Some changes have been made in the methods of computing insurance benefit payments. The following table sets forth the weekly benefit rates payable and the minimum earnings which workers must make during the year in order to become eligible for insurance:

Total Wages Earned in Highest Quarter of Base Year (1939)	Weekly Benefit Rate	Minimum Earnings for Base Year Necessary to Qualify
$159.99 or less	$6.00	$150
160.00-$179.99	7.00	175
180.00- 199.99	8.00	200
200.00- 219.99	9.00	225
220.00- 239.99	10.00	250
240.00- 259.99	11.00	275
260.00- 279.99	12.00	300
280.00- 299.99	13.00	325
300.00- 319.99	14.00	350
320.00 and over	15.00	375

An Illustration

To illustrate the way this table works out starting today, if a wage earner earned only $100 in his highest paid three months of the last calendar year, but over the entire year earned at least $150, he would qualify for insurance, and draw the minimum weekly check of $6. The reason he qualified was that he earned more than the minimum for wage earners of his class, which is $150 for the year. The reason he got $6 was that his highest quarter brought him less than $160.

On the other hand, if a highly skilled worker had no job for nine months and then in the last three months made $350 and was again laid off he would not qualify for insurance. For his pay class, the minimum earnings required for the year is $375, and he fell short of it.

In other words, payment is based on wages earned in the preceding calendar year. A worker's earnings build him up an insurance credit. When he exhausts that credit through receipt of the maximum number of payments, he becomes ineligible for further insurance money, until the following benefit year.

However in fitting the new law into the old, the lawmakers felt it fair to pay a number of workers still out of jobs today a second time on the same credits.

time on the same credits. The cause was a shift in the base period of earnings from the seven quarters next but one preceding registration to a single calendar year. Prospective applications have been taken by the State Division of Unemployment Compensation since March 18 to escape too big a rush today.

Among other changes in the law effective today is this:

Previously if a man quit work without good cause he was disqualified for four weeks and his benefits might be reduced by four weeks. Today if he throws up his job without good cause due to the employer or his agent, he becomes totally ineligible, until he gets a new job, and subsequently drops out through adequate cause.

Decline in employment, which led to a big increase in new claims for insurance, the first two months of this year, is apparently easing off, as the number of new claims is decreasing from their recent peak.

Meanwhile, as the throng for payments rolled in, other jobless continued to enroll at 9 Beacon Street for State help in finding work. In addition to paying benefits, the State unemployment insurance system also seeks to find jobs for the needy through its placement division.

All Four Missing Fishermen Saved

All four of the missing fishermen who became separated from the Boston schooner Adventure in a fog last Saturday were reported safe by the Coast Guard today.

Two men were picked by an unidentified vessel en route to Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Max Benfield of Gloucester, and James Miles of Somerville were the rescued seamen, according to a message from the Coast Guard cutter Tahoe which was sent out to search for the two dories which failed to return to their ship.

Frank Mouzer and Gerald Hynes of Somerville, brother of Capt. Leo Hynes of the Adventure, also reported missing, reached Boston this afternoon on the Schooner Lark of Capt. Ernest Parsons. They were picked up in the fog about 7:30 Saturday night.

WPA Political Acts Charged in Conn.

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP) — Representative William J. Miller (R) of Connecticut, submitted a list of complaints charging political activity by WPA workers in New Britain, Conn., today to Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge.

Mr. Miller's summary of protests was accompanied, he disclosed, by numerous affidavits which he declared upheld his contentions the Hatch Law banning political activity by Federal employees was being violated.

Among Mr. Miller's complaints, he said, were charges WPA workers covered by the Hatch Act had distributed first-voter cards, party registration cards, organized "Labor's Benefit League," and collected dues for that organization.

Court Overrules Plea by Timilty

Judge Franklin T. Hammond in Suffolk Superior Court today overruled objections on technical grounds brought by Joseph F. Timilty, Police Commissioner of the City of Boston, his brother, Walter F. Timilty, and the Elk Laundry, owned by Walter Timilty, and thus cleared the way for trial on two suits brought to prevent the laundry and Walter Timilty from allegedly using the police force to solicit business for the laundry.

Judge Hammond made no written decision but simply overruled the demurrers.

The suits were brought by the Suffolk Linen Service and the Bell Linen Service which charged that the Elk laundry used the police, with the sanction of the Commissioner, to solicit trade, particularly from businesses which were dependent upon police good will, such as restaurants and amusement enterprises.

The defendants have 10 days within which to file answers.

Conductor Pleads Cause of U. S. Music

"As a conductor I hope to give American music and American musicians a chance," said Edwin McArthur, the young American musician whose baton will guide Kirsten Flagstad, Lauritz Melchior, and other Wagnerians through the Metropolitan Opera's performance of "Tristan und Isolde" at the Boston Opera House tonight.

Although Mr. McArthur, when the final curtain falls, will be one of a few all-American musicians to have conducted a regular performance of the Metropolitan Opera, this is not the thing he is most eager to talk about. Music, yes; but American music and American musicians especially.

At his hotel, with his first and only rehearsal with orchestra and singers an hour away, he was full of plans for the New York National Youth Administration Orchestra, the conductorship of which he has just assumed.

"I'm going to have about 100 young American musicians under my baton," he said, "and we are going to make music—American music. I know of countless American scores that are waiting for a hearing; waiting for an American orchestra to play them, and waiting also for an American audience to hear them."

"We haven't an American tradition in music, and we won't have, until American music can be played and heard," he continued. "That's why I am so excited about the NYA orchestra."

Mr. McArthur's enthusiasm is engaging and sincere; for he is an American boy who has been given a chance to prove that America produces musicians. His musical education has been secured in his own country and he is filled with the desire to see that others like himself are given the like opportunities for success.

But one doesn't become a conductor overnight. Not even if one is a McArthur. First, John Charles Thomas was in Denver and was needing an accompanist. Mr. McArthur heard of it and presented himself to the singer. He played for the artist and found himself with a job.

It was Kirsten Flagstad, herself, whose accompanist he later became, who recognized that in this young musician was more than a spark of conductorial talent.

Today, though he looks as though he might still be in school, he has an impressive list of performances behind him. He has conducted the Philadelphia Orchestra, the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, and numerous opera companies in the United States.

"Norway could develop a Flagstad because it could provide her with a chance to sing 60 roles a season for 10 years. Thus she was able to come to the United States fully matured as one of the world's greatest artists. We need to provide opportunities like that here. And we can. And we will—if we realize the importance of giving the American musician a hearing.

"But we must be careful that we do not make this help seem like a hand-out. That is what we must avoid doing with our Government art projects. We must make the musicians working on these projects feel that they are contributing something needed and worthwhile to our country."

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Edwin McArthur

Directing tonight's performance of "Tristan and Isolde"

Where Indians Are Not Forgotten

Courtesy NYA, Albany, N. Y.

Share in Government's Program

Young women of the Six Nations make Indian maize soup as part of NYA training course for camp counselors.

Train Service Cut in Effect On Old Colony

Commuters were hustling about at the South Station today apparently in as great numbers as last week despite the fact that train service on 55 stations of the Old Colony Railroad was cut nearly 50 per cent this morning in accordance with the State Public Utilities Commission order of March 8.

The stations affected are on the Boston group running from Boston to Braintree, Greenbush, Plymouth and Middleboro, together with several on the Cape group running to Woods Hole. The Commission estimated that curtailment at these stations would result in a saving of approximately $500,000 annually.

It is the hope of the Commission and all other interested parties that this saving, together with other economies approved by the Commission totaling $400,000, will reduce the losses of the Old Colony sufficiently to influence the Interstate Commerce Commission to include it in the reorganization of the New Haven.

Meanwhile, Oscar W. Hausserman, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, announced the formation of a committee to help solve the Old Colony problem. This group, he said, will endeavor to effect some compromise in the proceedings now before the I. C. C. which call for the complete abandonment of the Boston group.

The brunt of abandonment, he said, would be borne by real estate values in the vicinity of the South Station which would lose 20,000 passengers daily. The committee made up of several industrial leaders, public officials and others directly affected by the railroad, will meet some time this month with the I. C. C. Examiner hearing the Railroad Trustees' petition for abandonment, Mr. Hausserman said.

Louis R. Bruce, Jr.
Indian NYA Director

College-Bred Indian to Tell Of NYA Work

"To have Indians carry the romance and color, as well as the wisdom of their own race to white campers, and in return reap not only monetary reward, but profit from close association with more privileged groups, is one very important object of our Camp Counselors' Training Course," declares college-bred Louis R. Bruce Jr., Mohawk Indian, who directs the Indian program of the National Youth Administration of New York State.

Mr. Bruce will tell of this work among the New York Iroquois or Six Nations at the open spring meeting of the Massachusetts Indian Association, tomorrow, at Emmanuel Chapel, Newbury Street.

This summer, according to Mr. Bruce, will see close to 100 Iroquois counselors in camps all over the United States. The training course for counselors was started in the spring of 1936 on the Onondaga Reservation seven miles from Syracuse, N. Y.

Today Mr. Bruce has extended this camp work to include winter activities on the Reservations, and the 26 NYA projects upon which some 248 Iroquois youths are now employed. One project was the enlarging of the gymnasium of the Friends' Indian School on the Alleghany Reservation in Southwestern New York. On the Mohawk Reservation in Northern New York, a work center has been completed. Indian youths landscaped the grounds, laid a cement floor, helped with the electric wiring and assisted in installing the machinery.

The Indian girls have not been idle. They volunteered their services in families where help was much needed, and last winter prepared 1,240 meals a month for undernourished children. Incidentally they used 86 quarts of tomatoes they themselves had grown on the reservation and canned last summer.

Mr. Bruce hopes that his Indians, when they are as well qualified as white applicants, will be welcomed in the business and economic world, as they are in summer camps, where white boys and girls enjoy the ever fascinating pastime of playing Indian.

Fishermen Voting On Work Again

Members of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, met in Meridian Hall, Maverick Square, East Boston, today to vote on a proposal given them Friday by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration—to resume work pending further negotiations over their working agreement with boat owners during the year.

Later, union members, owners, and the State Board were to be in session at the State House.

Despite the fact that 55 trawlers are not in operation, receipts of fresh groundfish at the Boston Fish Pier today totaled 1,262,600 pounds, which is as much fish as is brought in on many days when no vessels are tied up because of labor questions.

A total of 49 fishing boats were at the pier when business opened at 7 a. m. today, including six draggers, six line-trawlers, and 37 small inshore boats. The first two types together brought in 943,000 pounds, and the 37 small boats 319,600 pounds.

Haddock, the most popular of the groundfish types, brought six cents a pound at the auctions at the New England Fish Exchange, compared with the average for the entire year of 1939 of 2.87 cents a pound. The absence of the trawlers from the active fleet brings the highest prices to the fishermen that they have received in recent years, and attracts many vessels to this branch of the fisheries that otherwise would be in the mackerel fisheries, according to fish pier authorities.

Only six vessels have sailed from Boston and Gloucester for the early mackerel fisheries thus far this season, which is less than half the number that went out last year for the early runs of mackerel, which begin about this time of year off Cape Hatteras.

Cargo of Gold Arrives

Carrying a large consignment of gold for New York, two Dutch motorships, the Weltevreden and the Tabinta, arrived at the Boston Army Base today. The vessels carried merchandise from the Dutch East Indies for this port. The gold was picked up at Capetown, South Africa.

Sticker Drive Opens—Rush On for Plates

The semi-annual compulsory inspection of all motor vehicles registered in Massachusetts began today. Hundreds of car owners drove their automobiles to the official inspection stations scattered throughout the State.

Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, issued a plea that motorists act promptly to fulfill the requirement that a checkup be made of their brakes, lights, tires, steering gear and other equipment.

Although the inspection period continues through April 30, Mr. Goodwin warned that on and after April 17 Registry inspectors will halt cars not bearing the official inspection sticker. Those cars found with faulty equipment will be ordered off the road until repairs are made.

The annual rush to register automobiles on April 1, when a 20 per cent reduction in compulsory automobile insurance goes into effect, found the first comers at the main Boston office at 100 Nashua Street in line at 6:30 this morning.

By 9 o'clock when the office of the Registry of Motor Vehicles opened, the "early birds" numbered 400, and a throng was promised for all day. Last year 9,300 sets of plates were given out over the Boston counter on April 1, while more than 20,000 additional were issued at the 20 branch offices over the State, making the total day's business 30,500.

No Communist List for Dies Quiz

The Dies Investigating Committee will be given no list of Communist Party members in Massachusetts, first, because there is no such list, and second, because if there were one, it would be withheld, Philip Frankfeld of Boston told the State Communist convention yesterday prior to leaving for Washington to testify before the Dies quiz.

Mr. Frankfeld, the Party's State Secretary, spoke his denial of membership data after being placed on the Communist state ticket as its candidate for the United States Senate. Otis Archer Hood was nominated for Governor.

Similar refusals in other States to report on party personnel led Chairman Martin Dies Saturday to threaten prosecution for contempt. Feeling grew among committee members that Communists were seeking court tests.

Two other Massachusetts Communists, Patrick T. O'Dea and Ann Burlak, were also subpoenaed to appear before the Dies committee this week.

Cambridge to Act on Housing

Final action on a Cambridge housing project, near Newtowne Court, for which the Federal Government has allotted $1,815,000, will be taken tonight, members of the Cambridge City Council said.

Contrary to his policy of last year, but declaring that he would abide by the decision of the voters, Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge forwarded his approval of the project to the Council a fortnight ago.

A $3,000,000 grant was withdrawn last November, when Mayor Lyons failed to confirm the action of the Council in approving the former contract for two projects. Henry Wise, Chairman of the Cambridge Housing Authority, has urged the Council to accept the grant, sign the necessary papers, and forward the agreement to Washington.

Connolly Makes New Bail Motion

Judge George F. Leary was scheduled to hear a motion late today brought by Abner Sisson, counsel for John Patrick Connolly, asking the Court to strike out of its original bail order the words "bail to be approved by the District Attorney's office."

Attorney Sisson plans to ask for a writ of habeas corpus for his client, former clerk of Suffolk County Superior Court. He declared today the District Attorney's office is using "Hitleresque tactics" against Connolly in refusing to accept real estate in Chelsea which, he says, is unencumbered, and worth $23,000. This is more than enough to secure Connolly's release in $10,000 bail in which he is now held at Charles Street jail while waiting sentence on bribery charges.

Edward M. Sullivan, Assistant District Attorney, said that if the court granted this motion, the District Attorney's office was prepared to ask for increased bail.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Saturday's sales	571,880
1940 volume to date	45,725,328
1939 volume to date	60,392,257

Stock Market Trend Mixed; Airlines Gain

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Stocks tried for an upswing behind the air transports in today's market, but many leaders were unable to get off the ground.

Gains, running to 2 points or so for favorites in the forenoon, were reduced or transformed into fractional losses in a number of cases near the final hour. Dealings dwindled after the start. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 800,000 shares.

Traders seemed a shade more bullish than otherwise, although stimulating news from either home or foreign fronts was scant. Discretion, consequently, rather than valor was the keynote for most speculative forces. There was little change in the business picture and skeptics of any immediate turnabout in the declining trend were still plentiful in Wall Street.

Secondary rail loans were given a lift in the bond department. Commodities were mixed. European securities markets did better all around. The "free" British pound sterling leaned forward in terms of the dollar at New York.

Stocks ahead at one time or another—some eventually gave way—included American Airlines, Eastern Air Lines, Pan American Airways, United Aircraft, United Air Lines, Dow Chemical, U. S. Steel, Western Union, McKesson & Robbins, Youngstown Sheet, American Telephone, Loft and Standard Oil of Indiana.

Aluminum of America ran up several points in the curb and improvement was registered by Aluminum, Ltd., Grumman Aircraft, Aviation & Transportation and Bell Aircraft.

U. S. Governments were strong leaders of the bond market today, posting new gains ranging to 19-32ds of a point.

In most federals turnover was light. Dealings were substantial, however, in the 2½s of 1950-52.

Many rails and a few other corporates accompanied the rise in U. S. governments. Fractions to around a point higher near the final hour were Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F," Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Frisco 4½s of '78, Studebaker 6s, Walworth 4s, Western Union 5s of '60, Illinois Central 4¾s, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, and International Hydro Electric 6s.

Drexel & Co. Back In Investment Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The 102-year-old firm of Drexel & Co. is returning to the investment banking field, with which it has been identified throughout most of its existence, and will no longer engage in deposit banking. The firm, which is one of the oldest private banking houses in the country, will hold memberships on the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges and an associate membership on the New York Curb Exchange.

Edward Hopkinson Jr., Arthur E. Newbold Jr., H. Gates Lloyd, Edward Starr Jr. and Thomas S. Gates Jr., who will be the members of the firm, made the following announcement:

"As general partners, we will carry on the business heretofore conducted by Drexel & Co., other than deposit banking, and are resuming the origination, underwriting and distribution of new issues of securities."

The firm "will act as broker in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds; and will continue the giving of investment advice, the custody of securities, and serving as depositary, registrar, paying agent and transfer agent."

Mr. Hopkinson has been a partner in Drexel & Co. since 1926 and was a partner of J. P. Morgan & Co. from Jan. 1, 1929, to the date of its incorporation as a trust company.

Headquarters will be maintained in Philadelphia at their present offices, and a branch office will be opened at 14 Wall street, New York.

The manager of the New York office will be Stephen C. Reynolds Jr., formerly with J. P. Morgan & Co.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market responded with a firmer tendency today to "extremely satisfactory" national revenue figures published over the week end. Rails had another substantial gain on the prospect of rail rate revision. The gilt-edged market also strengthened. Narrow movements in industrials leaned to the plus side. Kaffirs and internationals were firmer. Foreign bonds mostly were unchanged.

Paris: A week end marked by new affirmations of Franco-British co-operation generated renewed confidence in the Bourse today. Stocks were firm throughout the market. Industrial stocks registered extreme firmness and made small gains. Government bonds generally advanced and gold stocks were steady. Rentes were ahead 20 to 160 centimes.

Amsterdam: Volume picked up on the Bourse today and all-around strength put many issues at or near the day's best levels at the close. Gains in the domestic list ranged up to 7 points. American stocks were higher. Netherlands and Danish loans were irregular in the bond market:

Liverpool: Cotton futures gave up part of early gains today when the Bombay market developed an easier tone. Scattered liquidation closed the market unchanged to 4 points lower.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	1	69	69	69	M'r 30
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	3	48¾	48⅛	48¾	+1⅝
-	7⅛	Adams Express	13	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
26⅜	21	Adam-Millis(1)	2	25	24¾	25	+ ¼
19½	17⅜	Addressog (1.40)	3	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
58⅛	48⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	8	50⅛	49⅜	49¾	— ¼
-	5⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'r 29
-	6	Alaska Jun (.60)	4	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	3	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
14⅜	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	11½	10⅞	10⅞	M'r 26
17	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	4	16⅜	16	16	
23¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (¼e)	11	23⅛	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
12¼	9⅛	Allen Industries	7	12⅜	12	12	— ¼
180	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	179½	179	179½	M'r 30
14	12	Allied Kid (.80)	3	12	12	12	
15	13½	Allied Mills	1	13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅛
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	13	8¼	8	8	— ⅜
69	63¾	Allied Str pf (3)	1	69	69	69	M'r 28
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	21	36⅜	36	36⅛	— ¼
16	14⅜	Alpha Cem (¼e)	3	14⅞	14½	14½	M'r 29
23⅝	18⅜	Amal Leather	16	2	17⅜	17⅜	M'r 29
16¾	14¼	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	M'r 29
56½	53	Amerada Cp (2)	5	54½	54¼	54¼	
21	18¾	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	7	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
64⅜	41¾	Am Airlines	33	65½	62½	65½	+3¼
11½	9⅞	Am Bank Note	7	10⅜	10	10⅛	M'r 29
8⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	17	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
45¾	30¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	2	40¼	39⅞	40¼	M'r 30
116½	112	Am Can (4)	2	115⅜	115⅛	115⅛	+ ⅛
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	2	174	173½	174	M'r 30
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	5	26¼	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	1	41	41	41	-
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C (.40e)	3	20⅝	20½	20⅝	M'r 30
109	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	109	109	109	M'r 20
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	1	136½	136½	136½	— ¼
9⅝	6	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
8¾	6⅝	Am Com Alco	2	7½	7½	7½	M'r 30
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	1	13	13	13	M'r 30
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5½	5	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb 29
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	5	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
24¼	18	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	3	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
28¼	21¼	Am & FS7p(.35k)	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅞
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	2	6¼	6	6	— ⅞
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	24	33¼	32½	32½	
6⅛	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	2	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
37	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Feb 29
63	56¼	Am Home(2.40)	14	63	62	63	
35⅜	29⅜	Am Ice	25	37⅜	36⅜	36¾	+ ¼
35	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	2	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅝
6⅝	5	Am Internat'l	3	5½	5½	5½	
42½	40½	Am Inv Ill(2.40)	1	42½	42½	42½	
52½	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	2	52½	52½	52½	
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	6	20½	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
60	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	5	54⅛	54	54	+1
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.60)	7	15¼	15¼	15¼	
5⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	2	¾	¾	¾	
25	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	M'r 30
121	119	Am Met 6½pf(6)	1	121	121	121	M'r 19
5¼	-	Am Power & Lt	15	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	1	57	57	57	
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	2	48½	48½	48½	— ½
10⅝	8⅜	Am Rad & St S	87	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
17½	13⅜	Am Roll Mill	9	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	2	66	66	66	— ¼
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	M'r 30
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
52¼	46	Am Sm&R(½e)	7	50¾	50¼	50¼	
146¾	142	Am S & R pf (7)	1	143½	143½	143½	—1
70	64⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	66	66	66	M'r 29
33⅜	25⅞	Am Steel F (¼e)	19	29⅜	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
13⅜	12	Am Stores (¼e)	4	13	13	13	— ⅛
17¼	15	Am Stove (¼e)	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ½
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	1	19½	19½	19½	— ½
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	M'r 30
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	M'r 29
175½	167¾	Am T & T (9)	7	172¾	172¼	172¾	+ ¾
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	2	87½	87¼	87¼	+ ¼
90¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	1	89	89	89	
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147	147	147	M'r 26
5⅝	-	Am Type Fdrs	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	39	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	98	98	98	— ½
9⅞	7	Am Woolen	2	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
47¼	39	Am Wool pf (3k)	5	41¾	41⅜	41¾	+ ⅞
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
45½	39	Am Z ppf(2½gk)	1	40	40	40	M'r 19
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	75	30⅛	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅜
38½	35	Anacon W & C	2	37	37	37	M'r 30
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.70g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅝
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	14	14	14	M'r 28
3⅞	2⅛	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	4	35	35	35	M'r 27
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109	109	109	
6¼	5⅛	Armour Ill	2	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
57	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	1	53	53	53	+ ½
64¾	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
41¾	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	5	41⅞	41½	41½	
10⅞	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	10½	10½	10½	M'r 27
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	1	8½	8½	8½	
8	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	
78	75	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	74¾	74¾	74¾	— ¼
85	70	As DG 2pf(9¾k)	1	73	73	73	M'r 15
45	36⅜	Associates In (2)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	M'r 29
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	12	23⅜	23	23	— ¼
54¾	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	+1¼
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
16	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'r 30
16¾	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 20
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
110	107⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅜	108⅝	108⅝	+ ⅛
-	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	23	9⅛	9	9	
51	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	10	48⅛	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
73	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	1	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	M'r 26
6⅜	6	Atlas Tack	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	5	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	21	-	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
		B					
18	14	Bald Loco ct	11	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ½
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	10	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ¼
6	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	10⅛	Bangor & Ar	2	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
15¾	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	2	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ¼
8⅜	½	Barker Bros	1	8	8	8	M'r 28
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.15e)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
32	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	15	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅝
29⅛	26⅜	Beat Cream (1a)	32	29⅝	28⅜	29⅝	+1½
109⅜	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	M'r 8
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124	124	124	M'r 25
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	5	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	M'r 27
64	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66½	66½	66½	+2½
35¼	26⅜	Belfdix Av (½e)	23	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	5	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ¼
56¾	55	Ben IndLpt(2½)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	M'r 29
59	55¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	56½	56¼	56¼	
85¼	70½	Beth Steel (1e)	48	77½	75⅞	76	—1⅜
121½	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	122⅛	122	122	+ ½
34½	26¾	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	27	27	27	
22⅜	19⅜	Black&Dk (¼e)	2	20	19¾	20	M'r 30
11⅜	9¼	Blaw-Knox	5	10⅛	10	10	
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	20	20	20	M'r 30
25⅞	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	9	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
27¾	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	5	27	26½	26½	+ ¼
26	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	9	25¾	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	21	24	23¾	24	+ ⅜
25⅞	21¾	Borg-War (¼e)	24	25⅞	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
2¾	-	Boston & Maine	1	2⅛	2	2	
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	4	33½	33½	33½	+1⅛
-	6	Brew Corp (.60)	5	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
12⅜	10¼	Bridgeport B	21	12⅜	12	12	— ⅜
22¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (1½e)	14	22⅛	21¾	22	+ ⅜
39⅜	38⅛	Briggs & Str (3)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅛
53¼	51	Bristol M (2.40)	2	53	53	53	M'r 29
3	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
18¾	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	5	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
22¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	32	22½	21¾	21¾	— ½
93½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	3	91	91	91	M'r 27
60½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	12	60½	60¼	60½	+ ¼
53¾	20	Bkly Un G(¼e)	1	22	22	22	M'r 30
35¾	35	Brown Sh(½e)	1	35½	35½	35½	M'r 29
23¾	21¼	Bruns+Bal (¼e)	26	23¾	23	23	+2
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-Erie	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	15	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
26⅛	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	6	30¾	30¾	30¾	M'r 29
21⅜	12	Burling Mill (1)	14	20⅞	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
12½	11	Burr Ad M(.20e)	1	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Bush Terminal	6	3½	3½	3½	
7⅜	6⅜	Butler Br (.15e)	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
2¾	0⅜	But Bros pf(11½)	1	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
4⅜	3¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	5	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
13¾	11	Byers (AM) Co	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
		C					
26⅞	23⅛	Calif Packing	6	24¼	24	24	
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 13
1⅞	1⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	7	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	6	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
18½	13¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	23	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
23⅜	16½	Can Dry	79	23¼	22⅜	23	+ ⅝
6⅝	4¾	Canadian Pacific	17	6	5⅞	5⅞	
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	1	38½	38½	38½	M'r 28
5⅞	5	Capital Ad A	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
26	25	Carpent (½e)	2	25¼	25	25¼	M'r 30
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	1	3	3	3	M'r 29
75	66	Case (JI) Co	6	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ¾
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	7	49¾	49¾	49¾	
31⅞	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	35	31⅝	30⅝	30⅞	— ⅜
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	15	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
24⅜	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	22	22	22	
3⅜	2⅜	Cent Foundry	19	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
5½	4¼	Cent RR NJ	6	4½	4½	4½	M'r 27
7	6¾	Cent Violetta S	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
6	5⅛	Century Rib M	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'r 1
41½	34	Cerro de Pas(1e)	1	36¼	35¾	35¾	— ½
8⅜	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
20⅝	18¼	Chain Belt (.40e)	1	19	19	19	
24¾	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
29½	15	Checker Cab	4	27	26½	26¾	—1¼
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	21	40½	40	40⅜	+ ⅜
97½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	2	96	96	96	+ ½
4¾	4¼	Ches Corp	-	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'r 29
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 29
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	1	¾	¾	¾	M'r 27
21⅜	18⅜	Chi Great W pf	3	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
12⅜	9¾	Chi Mail Order	2	10½	10⅜	10½	M'r 30
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 29
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	3	¼	¼	¼	
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	3	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
35⅞	33¾	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	M'r 29
50	46	C P Ltr pf(2½)	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¼	¼	¼	M'r 27
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	½	⅜	½	M'r 27
⅝	½	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 28
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
13½	11⅛	Chickasha Cot	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'r 29
6⅜	4⅝	Childs Co	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
913⅜	791½	Chrysler (1¼e)	30	87½	86	86¼	— ¾
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅞	City Stores	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
39⅜	28	Clark Equip(1a)	3	39¼	39	39¼	-
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	4	42⅜	42	42	— ⅝
40¼	35⅛	Climax M (1.20)	31	41½	40	40	— ⅛
45⅛	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	8	44⅞	44½	44½	— ¼
131	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	6	130½	130½	130½	
63	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	63	63	63	M'r 19
20	16⅜	Colgate P (½)	15	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅜
103¾	102⅝	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'r 5
35¼	28	Collins & A (2e)	7	33	32½	33	+ ½
19¾	17	Col Fuel & Iron	1	18½	18½	18½	
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	6	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	5	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	— ¼
7⅜	5½	Col Gas & Elec	37	6⅜	6	6	— ¼
92½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	87¼	87¼	87¼	M'r 30
7½	7½	Colum Pict	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
23½	19½	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
98	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	2	98	98	98	+ ⅛
48	45	Coml Credit (4)	12	46	45½	45¾	+ ⅜
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4½)	2	107	106⅞	107	M'r 28
55¾	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅛
11⅜	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	-	111½	111½	111½	M'r 29
15⅞	13	Coml Solvents	68	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
1⅜	1	Com'th & South	49	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	28	68⅜	67½	68	+ ½
32⅝	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	86	32¾	31⅝	32⅝	
10⅛	-	Conde Nast	-	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'r 30
23⅜	22¼	Congoleum(¼e)	3	24	23¾	23¾	
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
29⅜	25⅛	Cons Aircraft	14	28¼	27¼	27⅜	— ⅜
14¾	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	9	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
9⅝	7¾	Cons Cop (.15e)	*12	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
32¼	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	38	32	31⅜	31¾	— ⅛
110⅛	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	
1⅞	⅞	Con Film Ind	6	1	⅞	1	M'r 27
10	3½	Cons F pf (¾k)	45	10⅜	9¾	10¼	+ ⅜
4⅜	3¾	Cons Laundries	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
8	7	Consol Oil (.80)	9	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 27
4⅜	3⅛	Consol'n Coal	6	3⅞	3½	3⅞	M'r 27
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16½	16½	16½	M'r 27
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101½	101½	101½	M'r 29
17⅛	14⅜	Container (¼e)	3	16¼	16	16	— ¼
15⅜	12¼	Cont Bak (A)	8	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
1⅜	1	Cont Bak (B)	6	1	1	1	
97½	92½	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	93	92½	92½	M'r 29
46⅜	41¼	Cont Can (½e)	7	47½	47⅛	47¼	
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	1	115½	115½	115½	
8	6⅜	Cont Diam Fib	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
40⅞	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	39⅝	39¾	39⅝	+ ⅛
4¾	3⅛	Cont Motors	21	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
30	25	Cont O Del (¼e)	12	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
30	25	Cont Steel (¼e)	4	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ⅜
19½	15½	Cop'weld (.20e)	106	21	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
58	52½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	7	60	59	60	+2
65⅛	58½	Corn Prods (3)	4	61	60⅝	61	— ⅛
177	170	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	174⅜	174⅜	174⅜	M'r 27
6⅜	4⅝	Coty Inc	14	6⅛

Commerce and Finance

1939 Corporate Net Averages 6.2 P. C. Against 3.8 in 1938

Business and Industry

Egypt's 1940 Cotton Crop Outlook Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt—In view of the improved prices experienced since October last, interest in the coming Egyptian cotton crop has strengthened considerably.

Naturally the area will be large, probably the largest on record, as with the completion of Gebel Awlia Reservoir the summer supply of irrigation water is assured not only for a 1,900,000-acre cotton crop but for probably over 300,000 acres of rice as well.

As regards the quantities to be grown it seems sure that Giza 7 will maintain or even increase its predominance in the Delta owing to its immunity from wilt and its comparatively high yield, but the good prices offered for the longer stapled Sakel type, which includes those known as Sakha 4 and Giza 26, will assure a large area being put to that quality.

Pushing Giza

The Ministry of Agriculture has been endeavoring to popularize Giza 12, a comparatively short-stapled cotton and a very heavy yielder. Farmers are inclined to be cautious on account of the difficulty experienced in disposing of the crop in 1939.

Since November however the quality has been officially linked on the Bourse with Ashmouni prices and consequently it is believed that the Ministry's policy will get a certain amount of public support. It needs a strong, fertile soil and therefore would tend to replace Giza 7 and Zagora if it becomes widely grown.

Most promising developments are expected of a new variety produced by the Ministry of Agriculture, namely Giza 29, which is said to give a good yield and have a staple superior to that of Giza 7 which it otherwise resembles. Only sufficient seed for 6,000 acres is forthcoming this year and all is already earmarked.

Upper Egypt promises to remain the main source of Ashmouni and Zagora, but the Government hopes that the latter will shortly be supplanted by Giza 12.

Special attention is being given by the Ministry of Agriculture to encouraging a system of devoting certain districts to those qualities for which they are best suited. This policy is wholly commendable as it would not only tend to get the best out of the land but assure purer strains through reduced risks of hybridization and thus provide seed true to type.

Good 1939 Yield

The final figures of the 1939 Cotton crop are not yet available, but the estimates put it at about 1,250,000 bales of 700 lbs. The season was a good one in respect to yield, therefore an increase on the 1940 crop should not be anticipated, in spite of any increase in acreage, although in favorable circumstances it might well be experienced.

As regards prices these are at the present satisfactory from the cultivator's point of view, though he will resent the re-imposition of the export tax of 1 dollar per 100 lbs., which comes into effect on August 15 next and has been introduced in order to reduce the deficit of the 1940-41 budget of the Egyptian Government (total estimated expenditure E£47,180,000) to E£2,000,000.

Should the United States subsidize again their exported cotton, a revision of the Egyptian tax may be made.

Carloadings Seen Increasing 18 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Association of American Railroads estimated that freight carloadings in the second quarter of this year would be 18.1 per cent above loadings for the same period last year.

The estimate was based on reports from 13 shippers' advisory boards which calculated that loadings for 29 principal commodities would require 5,429,774 cars compared with 4,598,508 for the second quarter of 1939.

Otis Steel Earns $214,965

CLEVELAND (AP) — The Otis Steel Company reported net earnings of $214,965 for 1939, after all charges, in its annual statement to shareholders. This compares with a net loss of $1,230,296 for 1938.

Accounts opened on or before April 10 earn full month's dividend. Federally insured up to $5,000.

DIVIDEND EARNING DAYS

NEVER PAID LESS THAN 3½%

19 Milk St., Boston

HOME OWNERS FEDERAL SAVINGS

Takes New Post

W. C. Dabney

President of Jones-Dabney Co., of Louisville, Ky., elected a Vice-President of Devoe & Raynolds Co., with supervision of Devoe's Railroad and Marine Paint Divisions.

Brokerage Houses May Form Affiliated Underwriting Units

NEW YORK (AP) — Brokerage houses which are members of the New York Stock Exchange had permission from the organization's board of governors to form affiliated underwriting corporations.

The governors instructed the exchange's committee on member firms "to receive applications from member firms to form affiliated corporations and to grant such applications only under such terms and conditions as the committee on member firms may determine."

The action, which was said by authoritative sources to have the approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission, was proposed as a protective measure for stock exchange firms engaged in underwriting of securities and their customers.

Since all such firms are partnerships with, consequently, unlimited liability, there have been instances of brokerage house failures because of losses in the underwriting field. Such a situation, however, could be avoided, it was pointed out, by conducting underwriting through an affiliated corporation, which by law has a definitely limited liability.

The move is intended to protect the commission customer who desires only that the brokerage house represent him in securities trading, removing from the customer the risks of underwriting ventures.

The board of governors specifically ordered that no steps be taken to make compulsory the organization of underwriting corporations.

NEW YORK (AP)—One of the nation's largest brokerage houses, Fenner & Beane, has applied to the New York Stock Exchange for the right to form an affiliated underwriting corporation.

It made the application March 28, less than 24 hours after the governors of the exchange had voted such corporations permissible. The Fenner & Beane application was the first received. It will be acted on next week.

Security Offerings Increase in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offering of new securities revived somewhat during the week ended March 28, totaling $45,640,374, the largest amount in four weeks, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

An increase in municipal financing was principally responsible for the rise in new offerings.

The bulk of the week's new issues, however, represented the replacement of existing debts by new securities. Only 15 per cent of the total was new capital.

Comparisons follow:

	This week	Last Weew	Year Ago
Municipal	$36,228,554	$17,756,944	$84,657,260
Railroad	.....	.....	609,000
Industrial	6,150,000	.....	.....
Misc	.....	335,000	.....
Stock	3,261,820	13,233,585	910,000
Total	$45,640,374	$31,325,529	$86,176,260

Chicago Daily News Plans Note Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Chicago Daily News, Inc., filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering $2,600,000 of 10-year 3¾ per cent sinking fund debentures due April 1, 1950, and 48,000 shares of 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock, $100 par value.

The company said that the preferred stock would be offered for a limited time in exchange to holders of its outstanding $7 cumulative preferred stock on a share for share basis plus $5 in cash for each share.

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Steel Output Off 1½ Points To 61 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — The downtrend in steel production, interrupted a week ago when the rate remained unchanged, has been resumed and last week saw a loss of 1½ points to 61 per cent, according to the magazine Steel.

"While the curve still is declining," continues the survey, "there are signs of flattening as mill operations at several centers have steadied and finishing mill schedules are more stable. Yet such improvement as there is has not been sufficient to indicate an upturn.

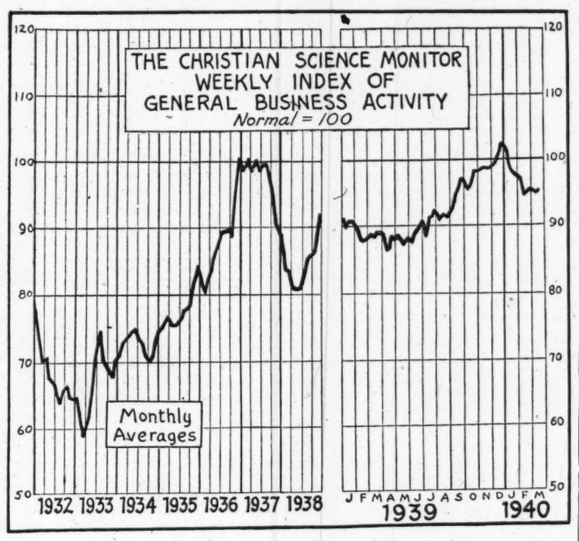
"Often blamed for adverse conditions, the belated spring and unseasonable weather undoubtedly has had a serious effect in some lines of steel products. Buying has been delayed in the South and rural purchasing over the entire country has been affected by unusual cold and heavy snow.

"Building projects involving shapes and reinforcing bars continue to increase in numbers as the season advances but most are for moderate tonnage. The proportion of private work is larger, though public jobs continue to provide a large portion.

"Automobile production last week was 103,370 units, 25 less than in the preceding week. Production has been at practically the same level for weeks, except for a bulge of about 2,000 cars to more than 105,000 the week of March 16, a peak for a month."

Slowly continued recession in quotations on steel and iron scrap has caused Steel's composites to yield further. The iron and steel composite stands at $36.81, a decline of 3 cents for the week.

Monitor Index of Business Turns Up Again During Week



An upturn in The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity in the week ended March 23, 1940, continued the irregular sidewise movement of the last few weeks. After leveling off at 95.2 on March 16, the index rose to 95.5 (prel.) on March 23, the same as it was a month previously. This compared with 89.1 on March 25, 1939.

Accounting for the moderate rise in the index were increases in the bank debits and miscellaneous carloadings components which more than offset a greater-than-seasonal decline in the electric power series.

The upturn in miscellaneous carloadings was the first in three weeks and exceeded the usual seasonal rise. However, at its present level the adjusted index is only moderately above the six months' low reached into the previous week. Bank debits also exceeded expectations for an intramonthly rise.

Retail trade managed to hold gains of 4 to 8 per cent over a year ago despite unfavorable weather conditions and post-Easter lull.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Mar.23* 1940	Mar.16 1940	Mar.25 1939
Combined index	95.5	95.2	89.1
Bk debits outside NYC	92.6	91.6	83.6
Elec power production	101.1	101.5	94.4
Misc carloadings	87.1	86.8	84.1

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

True, the market last week didn't get much further than it has in many a previous week but it was a little more fun. It actually showed enough signs of life to make it interesting to watch the tape, which seldom happens nowadays and volume was the best for any week since January.

Still, it didn't get anywhere, and some people here were unkind enough to call the move that started after the Steel dividend declaration a soda water rally. It fizzed up and then pretty much fizzed out.

On first thought, Steel's action was the most bullish news of the week. Holders of U. S. Steel common haven't had but one dollar of dividends since the great political divide was passed in 1933. The dividend will cost the Corporation some $8,700,000 and seems to mean either that operations are still profitable or else that Steel is no longer in need of accumulating cash and can afford from now on to be more liberal to its stockholders.

Was Steel Dividend Bullish?

Steel operations have been going down since December, and for the industry probably averaged only around 75 per cent for the first quarter which ended yesterday. This of course means pretty good profits, for the break-even point of Steel is probably somewhere round 50 per cent. Nevertheless operations now are round 60 per cent, so it looks as though the Steel management was pretty optimistic that operations won't go much lower.

Furthermore the steel industry, including U. S. Steel, has just completed a very expensive program of additions and betterments running into the hundreds of millions, the benefits of which have been obvious in lowered operating costs, and it is possible that from now on it will not be considered so necessary to accumulate cash.

But on second thought the dividend may not be quite so bullish. It was declared off-schedule, which certainly was a hint that it isn't to be taken as the resumption of regular dividends on the common. And Steel's sensitiveness to Washington makes it a fair possibility that the dividend may have been announced largely for its psychological value. Hardly ever has the outlook for business been so obscure. With the exception of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Washington soothsayers seem largely to expect a continuance of the present decline, and in Wall Street the chart-readers have their fingers crossed on the second-quarter outlook.

Which Way Business?

The decline has now run exactly its predicted course; steel operations are down to 60 per cent, the Federal Reserve Board index for March was down to round 105, which is just about the immediate prewar level. Now the question is, will the decline continue in the second quarter, or will it level out?

Most people in the Street and Washington have abandoned hope that business will turn round and go up. Leonard Ayres, the cheerful guesses from Cleveland, recently guessed that only a powerful piece of good news would keep business from sliding on down. Maybe Messrs. Stettinius, Fairless, and Voorhis figured they could supply that bit of good news, at a cost of less than $9,000,000.

There was, however, one other item of good news for the week, and from a surprising quarter. The New York Herald Tribune came out with a story that the Republican chieftains might somewhat grudgingly support Wendell Willkie for President—and the utilities proceeded to stage a little bull market of their own such as they have not enjoyed these many months. The Administration's fortunes and those of the utilities are, of course, perennially in reverse; when one is up, the other's down, and some people in the Street are actually beginning to hope that Mr. Roosevelt won't run or that if he runs he won't win. Commonwealth & Southern actually led the utility advance.

SEC-Utility Fracas

Maybe, of course, there was a more commonplace reason for the utilities' mark-up in the current utility news. Of course, if the investment bankers win the arm's-length bargaining controversy with the SEC, that isn't going to help the utilities particularly except that their public offerings can continue to have informed grooming and proper pricing. But it looks as though the current SEC order for integration plans from the biggest systems will result in another Mexican stand-off, with the companies handing in another argument for maintaining their systems intact. Besides, there's a good deal of refunding still to come among the operating companies in some of the big systems.

The question of what is an "integrated system," and what are the "operating economies" which will justify a holding company's retention of several subsidiary groups not geographically touching, will probably have to be resolved in the courts, and the present business of the SEC's asking the companies for plans and the companies' handing in something quite unsatisfactory to the SEC, is just a run-around.

Naturally the SEC will interpret the "death sentence" in the most destructive way and naturally the companies will interpret it in the most ineffectual way; and never the twain shall meet. The thing is a frozen-action set-up like Keats' on the Grecian urn; the SEC will ways pursue, the companies will always flee. If an easy-going Commission came into power it could read the law so that the companies could keep practically all their present systems and still be within reasonable interpretation of the law.

Business News Equivocal

The business news continues equivocal. Some Washington economists are saying the Federal Reserve Board index is now headed down for 80, but they don't know any more about it than Wall Street. In 1937 Leon Henderson did say that business was going to fall out of bed, but that's only one good guess, and after all in the same year and at the same time William Baxter in Wall Street was saying that everything was headed for the bow-wows in a hack. It is possible to guess right accidentally.

Incidentally the FRB index has come in for some official criticism. The monthly review of the New York Federal Reserve Bank just out has criticised it severely on its components and also on its seasonal loading. The New York Federal has an index of its own which it considers better, and probably it is, but the trouble with better indices is that people are so familiar with the old one, its background, history, and vagaries, that it is easier on the reader to quote the old than the new one.

Scrap steel is reported weak; but "on the other hand" some 20,000,000 yards of gray goods were sold in Worth Street Friday in one of the best days in months.

There has been a lot of talk in the last week about the increase in inventories having come to an end; but talk about inventories, like talk about retail sales, is about as useless as talk about the weather. All through the decline in 1937 somebody was continually sounding off the cheerful and misleading information that inventories had at last stopped increasing.

That Sterling Drop

A fortnight or so ago, this column said the traditional relation between sterling and business might have changed: i. e., that when sterling moves, the stock market might move in the opposite instead of the same direction. Last week on a miniature scale this actually happened. "Free" sterling tumbled about 25 cents; the day of the worst tumble was the market's best day of the week. Weak sterling results in part from heavy British buying here; such buying helps our market up.

Orders on the books of the southern California plane builders are about to jump from $220,000,000 to $400,000,000 as a result of the Washington negotiations which just opened up our latest models and devices (except that famous Sperry bomb-sight) to the Allies. However, feature of the stock market was not the plane builders but the domestic transport companies as they finished one whole year without a passenger fatality. Passenger traffic this year is expected to run from 25 to 40 per cent above last year. Of course, Pan American is packing them in on the trans-Atlantic run. Its next hurdle will be the CAA's decision on the American Export petition for a competing line.

Commodities were quiet. Cotton was soft, and no wonder, with exports due to shrink fast. Aluminum Corporation cut its price five per cent to 19 cents, and a good move. It is still tied up in anti-trust litigation, and magnesium is getting to be an important competitor metal. Lead was cut another 10 points.

Service Charges Thrown Out

Customs officials have decided that for duty figuring, sterling is worth $4.02, the official price, but it remains to be seen whether importers who can prove they only paid the "free sterling" price will get the correspondingly lower rate.

Treasury bonds were strong. The Street still thinks the $350,000,000 June 15 maturity of 3⅜s will be paid off with cash. There were few new issues.

The Stock Exchange has thrown out the service charges again, as in 1938. The Roper survey indicated that an overwhelming proportion of customers didn't like them, and thought brokers should cover the cost of services out of commissions. And there was a lot of internal opposition, particularly from little firms. Next controversy is whether brokers should be allowed to advertise their financial statements. It will probably come, in time, but the little firms again are the opposition — for obvious reasons.

Otis & Company popped off against IBA on the arm's length bargaining business, and the IBA promptly popped off in reply. The Association has built well. Only two of the nine officers who signed the recent "Reply" to the SEC are in New York. The IBA is a national, not a Wall Street, organization; its members are strong for the new offense; and they have friends aplenty at Washington.

The market still looks this way and that way; it may break out for a long rise or a long fall. Time will tell; this column won't because it can't.

'Big' Business Profits in '39 Up 63 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1939 net profits of American business, represented by 2,480 companies, totaled $3,456,000,000 compared with $2,119,000,000 in 1938, an increase of 63 per cent, according to the National City Bank of New York, in its April monthly letter.

Average net profit was 6.2 per cent, against 3.8 per cent in 1938. Net profit on sales of 760 manufacturing companies averaged 6.5 per cent.

A summary of the gains follows, classified by major divisions:

(In Millions of Dollars)

No.	Division	Net Profits 1938	1939	% Chge. 1938-39
1,440	Manufacturing	$1,068	$1,938	+81
131	Mining & quar	*118	*169	+43
229	Transportation	†124	102	+...
124	Public utilities	518	599	+16
149	Trade	155	206	+33
84	Service & Constr.	40	44	+10
323	Finance	346	398	+15
2,480	Total	$2,119	$3,456	+63

†Deficit. *Before certain charges.

"Despite the upturn in profits last year," continued the letter, "the level of earnings was still below that of 1937—the peak of the recovery period—when our tabulation of a similar group of leading companies showed a return of 7.2 per cent. In the year 1929 the rate was 10.6 per cent.

"Sales figures, now being reported to shareholders by an increasing number of manufacturing companies, show wide variations in the gains made last year. In the capital goods lines, such as steel, machinery and other heavy materials and equipment, which experienced sharp declines between 1937 and 1938, there were increases in sales volume last year ranging from 25 to over 100 per cent for representative companies. In the consumers' goods lines, where the curtailment in 1938 had been less severe, the increases in 1939 ranged from 5 to 25 per cent.

"A group of 760 leading manufacturing companies reported aggregate net sales last year of approximately $19,857,000,000, while their combined net profits (including investment and miscellaneous income) were $1,300,000,000, or 6.5 per cent of sales. This compares with a rate of 4.0 per cent for a similar group in 1938, and 7.4 per cent in 1937.

"In the trade groups, an outstanding gain was made by the mail order companies, whose total sales (including branch retail stores) increased by 18 per cent. There were also sales increases by a majority of the food and other chains, department stores and wholesale houses.

"Combined sales of 110 leading trade corporations aggregated $4,675,000,000 in 1939, while net profits were $199,000,000, representing 4.3 per cent on sales. This compares with 3.5 per cent in 1938 and 3.6 per cent in 1937.

"For the year 1939 as a whole, total freight revenues of all Class I steam railroads increased 14 per cent and passenger revenues 3 per cent. Total operating revenues increased 12 per cent and reached $3,995,000,000, approximating those of the year 1937. There was net income, after operating expenses, taxes and interest charges, of almost $95,000,000, which contrasts with a net deficit if $121,000,000 in 1938 and was only moderately below the $99,000,000 net income of 1937.

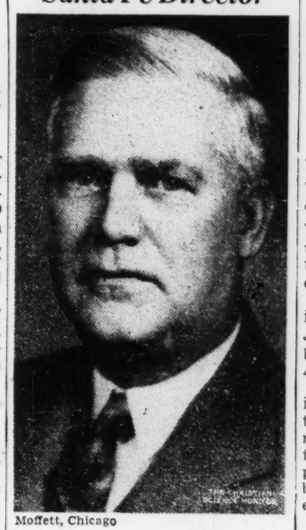
Utility Gross Rises

"A group of 95 leading systems supplying electric, gas and other services reported gross operating revenues of $2,224,582,000, an increase of 5 per cent, due to the recovery in industrial demand and continued growth in residential consumption. Net income amounted to $396,281,000, an increase of 12 per cent, and rate of return on net worth rose from 5.8 to 6.7 per cent. Average electric rates continued downward, despite the further rise in taxes which reached a new high level and averaged, for the industry as a whole, 16.2 per cent of gross revenues.

"Operating earnings of a group of 80 leading commercial banks and trust companies were approximately the same as in the preceding year.

Fire and casualty insurance company earnings were around the same level as in 1938.

Santa Fe Director



Moffett, Chicago

Aubrey H. Mellinger

President of the Illinois Bell Telephone Co., elected a director of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. He succeeds the late Dr. Henry S. Pritchett.

SEC Rules Under Holding Act to Be Revised, Says Frank

NEW YORK (AP)—Chairman Jerome Frank of the Securities Commission said that the SEC was about to revise many of its regulations under the Public Utilities Holding Company Act.

Mr. Frank said in a speech prepared for the New York City Bar Association that while the commission always welcomed constructive criticism by lawyers, "we do not wait for such suggestions for improvement of our regulations and procedures in aid of their greater workability."

One revision which Mr. Frank said was expected to result in an "immense saving in time and money" would dispense with hearings, except in cases where they seemed important, before permitting utilities to issue securities.

Calling for co-operation from the bar, Mr. Frank said that he was aware that "some few government lawyers act unwarrantably as if they were superior human beings" and that he had "no sympathy whatever for that posture." He urged every lawyer to be "as much of a statesman as his client's interest will allow him to be."

"Needlessly to thwart the larger public interest is to ignore the rich latent possibilities of the lawyer's calling," he said.

Seizure by Mexico Of More Land Held Up by Injunction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—No further complication in Mexican-American relations over the expropriation of American-owned property is expected here until the Mexican Supreme Court decides the case of the three American Chicle companies whose titles to 1,500,000 acres of land in Campeche were recently ordered annulled through presidential decree.

The State Department was advised from Mexico City today that the Federal Court of Mexico had granted injunctions to two of the companies and had suspended action until the cases can be tried by the Mexican Supreme Court. The high court is not expected to receive the cases before November.

The companies obtaining the injunctions were the La Laguna Corporation and the Mexican Gulf Land & Lumber Co., while the Pennsylvania Campeche Land & Lumber Company has decided not to follow this course of action at present.

New Haven Deficit

New Haven, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad reported a deficit of $718,819 for February as compared with $553,040 for the same month in 1939.

Cut Barriers To Enterprise, Prentis Urges

LANCASTER, Pa., April 1 (AP)—The organized manufacturers of the nation started out today on a campaign to sell "free enterprise" with the prediction of their leader that a "year or so" without "interference" would eliminate unemployment in the United States.

The call was sounded last night in a radio speech by H. W. Prentis, Jr., of the Armstrong Cork Company, President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Mr. Prentis said the Association is starting a campaign for industry to meet "unjustified attacks," to make the public "understand the fundamentals of the private enterprise system" and to mobilize all business men for a long-range reemployment program.

A full understanding of free enterprise, he asserted in a press conference before the broadcast, would lead to expansion of present industry and creation of new enterprises.

The combination, Mr. Prentis declared, would absorb the nation's unemployed "in a year or so."

"We have got to develop new enterprises. The willingness to venture has been seriously interfered with, through taxes and so forth."

Mr. Prentis explained that all business men lined with the campaign will be asked to "pledge" to "clean up your own houses" and operate on an "ethical" basis first. After that, it would be up to the organized movement to "sell" the principle of "free enterprise" to the point where "the original principles of this democracy would crop out again."

He hit at a national planned economy as something leading to "what you see in the dictator countries," and described private enterprise, civil and religious liberties as "the tripod of freedom."

"Industry is convinced that much of the economic stagnation in which this country has been wallowing results directly from an attitude of covert or open hostility to private enterprise . . . " he said. "Industry has made its mistakes and acknowledges them. But let's not look back; let's look forward."

February Workers Number 1,363,000 Above 1939 Figure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—The total number of employed workers in the United States in February of this year was placed at 45,391,000 by the National Industrial Conference Board in the report of a survey made public here today. The figure is 1,363,000 above that of February, 1939, but about 193,000 below the January, 1940, level, the report says.

The Board places the total number of unemployed workers in the United States at the end of February at 9,436,000, "the highest total since April, 1939." Unemployment rose in February for the fourth consecutive month, the report adds, the increase for the period being placed at 251,000. This increase was attributed to seasonal declines in construction and manufacturing employment.

The Board finds, however, that there were 669,000 fewer unemployed last month than in the same month in 1939.

Inland Steel Net More Than Doubled

CHICAGO (AP)—Inland Steel Company reported to stockholders that consolidated net income for 1939 totaled $10,931,016, equal to $6.73 a share on 1,624,265 shares of capital stock outstanding.

This compared with $4,916,203, or $3.12 a share on 1,577,005 shares, in 1938. In its preliminary report earlier this year the company had placed 1939 net earnings at $10,947,251.

Net sales for the year aggregated $115,346,665, compared with $74,058,923 for 1938.

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April 1, 1940.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

South Loses Fight for Cut In Coal Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—Producers and shippers of bituminous coal from southern West Virginia, Virginia, and eastern Kentucky lost their long fight for lower freight rates on coal shipped to Hampton Roads, Va., for transshipments by vessel.

By a vote of 6 to 5, the Interstate Commerce Commission rejected the plea of the property owners' committee, representing the producers and shippers, for a reduction of about 50 cents a ton.

The Commission also found "not unreasonable" the charge of 5 cents a ton for dumping coal from cars into vessels at Hampton Roads.

Effect on Shipments

Complainants contended high freight rates were an important cause, if not the principal one, for the decrease in the movement of bituminous coal into New England. The defendants (Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western and Virginian Railways) argued, on the other hand, that the decline was not due to freight rates, but to the increasing demand for coal substitutes. The ICC majority said of this:

"While the present level of freight rates probably has the effect of retarding the movement and sale of bituminous coal to an important extent, it is clear that the use of improved techniques in fuel consumption have resulted in savings per unit of product, and also that the substitution of other fuels which require less labor and attention to produce a given quantity of heat have also contributed greatly to reduce the demand for bituminous coal."

It ruled the present rates "are not shown to be higher than warranted by both the cost and the value of the service and this record does not warrant a finding condemning these rates as unreasonable."

"The conclusion is, in our opinion, warranted irrespective of the effect that a condemnation of these rates would have upon the rates of the northern carriers," the ICC added. "We are fortified in our conviction here, however, when we consider, as we should, the harmful effect that a material reduction in these rates would have upon the rates of the northern carriers."

Eastman Dissents

In a dissenting opinion, Chairman Joseph B. Eastman remarked:

"In 1937, the Commission said that it 'shocks the conscience' that to meet the needs of other railroads the revenues of the Pocahontas lines 'should be swollen by more than $6,000,000 which they do not need and which will not be used for any betterment of the general railroad situation.' The railroads curtly rejected the opportunity to do something to relieve their conscience in this respect. I therefore would relieve it in the only way now possible—by eliminating the increase of 11 cents a ton in defendants' rates. I am willing, however, to give weight to the needs of the competing lines by limiting the reduction to this amount, instead of requiring the larger reduction which the record otherwise amply justifies."

Commissioner John L. Rogers favored a reduction of 23 cents a ton. Other dissenters were Walter M. W. Splawn, Marion M. Caskie and J. Haden Alldredge.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.10	12.87
Affiliated F Inc	3.43	3.76
Amerex Hold	16.125	17.625
Am Business Shrs	16.125	17.625
Am Gen Equip Inc	.34	.38
Am Ins Stocks	3.25	3.75
Boston Fund	15.76	16.95
British Type Inv	.10	.25
Broad St Inv	24.39	26.37
Bullock Fund	13.625	15.00
Century Shrs Tr	3.20	3.95
Chem Fund Inc	25.56	27.49
Chem Bank & Trust	18.36	19.53
Dividend Shrs	1.27	1.32
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	17.79	19.10
Eaton & Howard Fd F	11.52	12.37
Equity Corp $3 pf	23.00	25.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.89	20.33
Fund Investors Inc	17.67	19.21
Gen Capital	30.64	32.95
Gen Investors Tr	4.98	5.43
Incorp Investors Tr	16.10	17.31
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	35.40	38.40
Maryland Fund	4.00	4.90
Mass Invest Tr	20.73	22.29
Mutual Invest	10.87	11.88
Nation Wide Voting	1.24	1.37
New England Fund	12.54	13.51
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.25	20.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.39	.44
Putnum Fund	13.81	14.78
Quarterly Income Shrs	7.05	8.20
Railway & Light Sec	8.625	...
Railway & Light Sec pf	98.50	...
Repub Invest Fund	4.45	4.99
Scudder S & Co	84.64	86.36
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	1.25	2.75
Spencer Trask Fund	15.52	16.44
Stand Util Inc	.44	.50
State Street Invest	72.50	74.50
Supervised Shares	10.04	10.91
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.57	.63
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.85	.95
US El Lt & P Voting	1.01	...
Wellington Fund	14.19	15.60
World Investment Tr	3.61	4.00

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	4.75	5.50
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.86	...
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.97	...
Deposit Bk Shs N Y "A"	1.60	...
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.89	...
Depos Ins' Shrs "B"	2.53	...
Diversified Tr C	3.80	...
Diversified Tr D	5.85	6.60
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.10	4.70
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.13	5.91
Nation Wide Sec	3.84	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	45.50	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.34	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.92	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.86	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.64	...
Repres Tr Shrs	10.39	10.89
Super of Am Tr AA	2.57	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.50	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.27	...

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	1.375	2.25
First Boston Corp	16.75	18.25
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.25	1.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Common Stocks Liq. Value	Sales price	Bonds Liq. value	Sales price
S-1	25.72	28.17 B-1	26.79	29.28
S-2	13.89	15.28 B-2	21.68	23.72
S-3	9.89	10.95 B-3	13.98	15.36
S-4	4.02	4.53 B14	6.47	7.14
	Preferred Stocks			
K-1	14.84	16.29 K-2	9.92	10.93

Cadillac Sales Rise

DETROIT (AP)—Cadillac-La Salle division of General Motors Corporation reported its retail sales of new units for the second 10-day period of the current month numbered 1,515, topping those of the comparable period of last year by 73 per cent.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s '43-40 June	101.9	101.9	101.9
3	3¼s '45-43	109.27	109.26	109.27
1	3¼s '46-44	110.16	110.16	110.16
5	2½s '45	109.11	109.11	109.11
3	3¼s '56-46	115.8	115.8	115.8
4	2¾s '51-48	109.19	109.19	109.19
1	2½s '53-49	106.29	106.29	106.29
108	2½s '52-50	107.1	107	107.1
1	3s '55-51	111.23	111.23	111.23
4	2¼s '63-5	104.19	104.19	104.19
15	2⅞s '60-55	109.10	109.9	109.10
2	2¾s '63-58	107.31	107.31	107.31
38	2¾s '65-60	107.30	107.25	107.30

Home Owners Loan

2	2¼s '44-42	104.17	104.17	104.17

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
7	Alleghany cv 5s'44	79½	79½	79½
1	Alleghany cv 5s'49	72¼	72¼	72¼
11	Alleghany 5s'50 st	46¾	46½	46½
4	Allegh Val 4s'42	104	106	106
1	Allied Strs 4½s'51	98	98	98
28	28 Am & Fr P 5s 2030	65¼	64¾	64¾
2	Am Int 5½s'49	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Am T&T 5½s'43	107 27-32	107 27-32	107 27-32
1	Am T&T 3¼s'66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
3	Am T&T 3¼s'61	109¾	109½	109¾
24	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	102¾	102¾	102¾
8	Arm Del 4s '57	102½	102¼	102½
6	Arm Del 4s '55	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
11	AT&SF 4s '5	105½	105¼	105¼
6	AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	109¾	109½	109¾
5	AT&SF 4½s 'C-A '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
7	A C Line 1st 4s '52	69	68	69
5	A C Line cit 4s '52	66	65¾	66
10	A C Line 4½s '64	53½	53	53½
1	A C Line 5s '45	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
5	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
4	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	33½	33½	33½
1	Atl Refin 3s '53	106	106	106
1	AubAutocv4¾s'39	56¼	56¼	56¼
5	B&O '95 A st	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
26	B&O '95 C st	30½	30¼	30¼
2	B&O 2000 D st	26¼	26¼	26¼
11	B&O '96 P st	26½	26½	26½
1	B&O cv '60 st	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
6	B&O 1st 4s '48	68	68	68
5	B&O Pic&W V4s'51 st	59½	59	59½
7	B&O SW '50 st	46½	46½	46½
2	Bang&Ar cv 4s '51 st	58	58	58
5	Bang & Aroo 5s '48	57¼	55⅝	55⅝
1	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	115¾	115¾	115¾
1	Beth Stl 3½s '52	110¼	109⅞	109⅞
10	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	103¼	103	103
17	Boston&Me 5s '67	49⅞	49⅜	49⅜
10	Bost&Me 5s '67	49½	49½	49½
17	Boston&Me 5s '55	49⅞	49½	49½
2	Bos&NY AirL4s'55	9½	9½	9½
1	Brkly Edis 3¼s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
31	BrklyManTr4½s 66c	89¼	89¼	89¼
1	Brkly Un Gas 6s '47	115	115	115
6	Brkly U Gas 5s '50	97⅜	97½	97½
11	Brkly U Gas 5s '57 B	107	106⅞	107
6	Buf R&P '57 st	38½	38½	38½
1	Buf R&P '57 st reg	37¾	37¾	37¾
4	Bush Term 5s '55	41	41	41
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	102	102	102
11	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
6	Can Nat Ry4½s'51	98½	98½	98½
10	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	99	99	99
1	Can Nor 6½s '46	111	111	111
10	Can Pac 5s '44	105½	105⅝	105½
6	Can Pac 5s '54	83	82½	83
1	Can Pac 4½s '46	87½	87¼	87½
3	Can Pac 4½s '60	77	77	77
14	Can Pac 4s perp	68¾	68¼	68¾
1	Carriers & Gen 5s '50	99½	99½	99½
4	Celotex 4½s '47 w w	87¼	87	87¼
4	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	7	6¾	7
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67¾	67¾	67¾
17	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	19	18¾	18½
3	Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	17	17	17
18	Cen RR NJ 4s '87	16½	15¾	16½
5	Cen Steel 8s '41	110½	110½	110½
2	ChampionP&F4¾s '50	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
9	C&O 3½s '96D	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99	99	99
6	C&O rfg 3½s '63F	105¼	104¾	105⅛
11	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	89	88¼	88¼
1	CB&Q 4½s '77	82⅞	82⅜	82⅜
1	CB&Q gen 4s '58	92	92	92
9	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100	100	100
12	CB&Q 2½s Ill '49	96½	95⅞	96⅜
58	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17¾	17	17¼
21	Chic Gt West 4s '59	29½	29⅜	29⅜
1	Chi & Sou 4s '56	60	60	60
142	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	7¼	7	7⅛
1	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1¾	1¾	1¾
18	CM&SP 4½s '80C	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10	CM&SP gen 4s '89	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1	CM&SP 3½s '89B	26¼	26¼	26¼
29	Chi&NW frts 5s 2037	18¼	18¼	18¼
5	Chi&NW 4¾s '87	18¼	18¼	18¼
27	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
16	Chi&NW24¼s 2037	11	10¾	10¾
10	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	10¾	10¾	10¾
2	Chi&NW 4s '87	18¼	18¼	18¼
4	Chi&NW 4s '87 reg	15½	15	15½
17	Chi&NW23½s '87	16⅞	16⅜	16½
17	CRI&P 4½s '52A	8¾	8½	8½
5	CRI&P 4½s '52A ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
22	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	17	17	17
5	CRI&P 4s '88	18¼	18¼	18¼
80	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8¼	8	8¼
18	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7½	7½	7¼
8	Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	.94	.94	.94
1	Childs Co 5s '43	57	57	57
6	CCC&StL 4½s'77	50½	50	50½
5	Clev UnTerm 5s '73	73⅜	73¼	73⅜
1	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	68	68	68
9	Col&So 4½s '80	29	29	29
4	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	105¼	105	105¼
4	Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
35	Comwlth Edis'Ms 5s	120½	120¼	120¼
10	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	109	109	109
5	Con Edis 3¼s '46	107	107	107
11	Con Edis 3½s '48	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1	Con Edis 3½s '58	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
16	Con Ed cv 3½s 51	105	105	105
1	Con Rys 4s 56	153¾	153¾	153¾
1	Consum Pow 3½s 65	108	108	108
18	Consum Pow 1st3¼s69	108	107¾	108
8	Consum Pw 3¾s 66	108⅜	107⅞	108⅜
1	Container Cor 6s 46	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	103	102⅞	103
8	Cuba RR 7½s 46	44	44	44
4	Cuba RR 5s 52	39⅞	40	40
14	Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	58½	58	58
2	D&R G 4½s 36	10	10	10
100	D&RG 4s 36	10¼	9½	10¼
12	D&RG West 5s 78	7⅞	6¾	7⅞
3	Det Ed 4s 65	111	110⅝	110⅝
5	Det Ed 3½s 66	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
9	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107½	107½	107½
2	E TenV&G cn 5s'56	91	91	91
62	Erie rfg 5s 67	16⅜	16¼	16½
68	Erie rfg 5s 75	16⅜	16¼	16¼
28	Erie gen lien 4s 96	26	25¾	26
9	Erie cv 4s 53 A	23	23	23
8	Erie cv 4s 53 B	23	22½	22½
1	Erie & Jer 6s 55	53¾	53¾	53¾
1	Erie Gene 6s 57	57½	57½	57½
5	Firestone T&R 3½s48	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Gen Am Inv 5s 52	103½	103½	103½
2	Gen MotAccept3¼s51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	69	69	69
12	Gt Nor 2d 5s '52	99½	99	99½
9	Gt Nor 5s 73	93	92	93
39	Gt Nor 4½s '77 F	85½	84¾	85½
31	Gt Nor 1st 4½s'61	107¾	107¾	107¾
13	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	101¾	101⅜	101⅜
1	Gt Nor 3s '46 H	94	93½	93½
39	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	77	77	77
1	Gulf M&N 5s '50	81½	81½	81½
3	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	33	33	33
5	Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	47½	47	47
4	Hud&Man inc 5s'57	14¾	14½	14½
2	Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70B	111¾	111½	111¾
1	Ill Cen 4½s '52	42¾	42¾	42¾
2	Ill Cen 4s '53	44	43⅞	44
11	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	43¼	43	43¼
2	Ill Cen 5s '55	54	54	54
8	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	48⅛	48	48⅛
3	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	44	44	44
6	Indus Rayon 4½s'48	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5	Inland Stl 3¾s 68	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
1	Interb R Tr 7s32 ct	73⅝	73¾	73¾
1	Interb R Tr 6s 32	36	36	36
7	Interb RTr rfg 5s66ct	77	77	77
5	Interb RTr rfg 3s'66	77	77	77
1	Int Agric 5s '42 st	103	103	103
7	Int Gt Nor aj 6s52	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
12	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	12	11¾	12
1	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	69	69	69
4	Int Paper 6s '55	98	98	98
4	Int T&T 5½s 52	41⅞	41½	41½
13	Int T&T 5s '55	45½	45⅛	45⅛
2	Jones&Laugh St4¼s'61	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	KCFt&Mem 4s'36	38¾	38¾	38¾
4	KCFt&M 4s 36 ct	38	38	38
1	K C South 5s 50	66½	66½	66½
8	K C Term 4s 60	107	107	107
11	Kans G&E 4½s'58	103	102½	102½
1	Koppers Co 4s '51	105	105	105
3	Lac Gas 5½s'53	4S	47⅞	47⅞
1	LS&MS 3½s'97	82½	82½	82½
5	Lautaro Nit inc '75	39	39	39¼
1	Leh & N Eng 4s 65A	88	88	88
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	25	25	25
10	LehValH2s 2003 asd	147⅛	147¼	147⅛
3	Leh Val 4s 2003	147⅛	143¼	147⅛
3	Liggett & M 7s '4	125¾	125¾	125¾
9	Lowes 2¼s '46	104½	104½	104½
1	Lorillard Co 7s '44	125¼	125¼	125¼
4	Lorillard Co 5s '51	123⅛	123½	123⅛
1	Lou & NU 5s 2003	99	99	99
3	Lou&N 4½s 2003	92⅞	92½	92½
5	Maine Cen 4½s '60	51¼	51	51¼
3	Manhat Ry 4s '90	82	82	82
6	Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	82⅛	82	82⅛
3	Manhat Ry 2nd 4s2013	45½	45½	45½
3	Market St Ry 7s 40R ct	70¼	70	70
63	McKess & Rob 5½s'50	100½	98½	100½
2	Mich Gas&E 4s 63	104¼	104	104¼
7	MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	61¼	61¼	61¼
9	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	6	6	6
1	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	15¾	15¾	15¾
4	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	6½	6½	6½
1	M-K-T 4½s 78	15	15	15
5	Mo Pac Cv 5½s 49	11½	11½	11½
23	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	21¼	21	21¼
79	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	21½	20⅞	21⅜
44	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	21½	21¼	21⅜
91	Mo Pac 5s 80H	21⅜	21	21⅜
92	Mo Pac 5s 81	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜
157	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3	2¾	2¾
3	Mob&O Montg 5s 47	24	23¾	24
7	Mob&Oh 5s 38	39½	39⅜	39½
1	Mob&O 4½s 77	32¾	32¾	32¾
2	MonWPa Pub Ser5s 65	111¼	111	111¼
127	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	101	100¾	101
2	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	32½	32½	32½
1	Mor&Essex3½s2000	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
2	NashCha&StL 4s 78	70¾	69¾	69¾
5	Nassau El 4s 51	88¼	88¼	88¼
5	Nassau El 4s 51 ct	53¼	53¼	53¼
2	Nat Dairy 3¾s51ww	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
10	Natl Supply 3¾s '54	103⅜	103¼	103⅜

Foreign Bonds

7	Adriatic El 7s '52	69½	68	69½
23	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	86⅜	86	86
16	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	86¼	86⅛	86¼
6	Argentine 4½s '48	96	96	96
2	Argentine 4½s '71	92	92	92
3	Australia 4½s '56	73½	72½	73½
1	Belgium 7s '55	107½	107½	107½
5	Belgium 6½s'49	100½	100¼	100¼
23	Belgium 5s '55	99	99	99
3	Brazil 8s '41	22¼	21¾	22½
37	Brazil 8½s 26-57	17¾	17	17½
31	Brazil 6½s '27-57	17½	17	17¼
6	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	17½	17	17¼
15	Breda,Ernes 7s '54	97½	97½	97½
1	Buen A 3s '84	42	42	42
4	Canada 5s'52	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
22	Canada 4s 60	96¾	96¼	96¾
15	Canada 3¼s'61	96¾	96¼	96¾
1	Canada 3s'67	83½	83¼	83½
5	Canada 2½s'45	94⅜	94¼	94⅜
1	Chile 6s'61 Feb	15	15	15
37	Colomb 6s'61 Jan	33	33	33
10	Colomb 6s'61 Oct	34	34	34
11	Cordoba Pv 7s'42	85	84½	85
5	Costa Rica 7s'51	20¼	20¼	20¼
40	Cuba 4½s Dre 77	48⅜	48¼	48⅜
16	South Ry 6½s 56	81	80¾	81
8	South Ry gen 6s 56	76¾	76¼	76¾
13	South Ry cn 5s 94	87½	87¼	87½
46	South Ry gen 4s 56	57¾	56⅞	57
2	So St Sl L 1s 51	65	64½	65
7	Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105½	105½	105½
1	Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	106	106	106
4	Studebaker cv 45	109¾	109	109¼
1	Swift & Co 3¼s 50	105¾	105¾	105¾
6	T RR A St L 4s '53	109	109	109
8	Texark&FtSm5½s'50	80¾	80¾	80¾
11	Tex Corp 3s '59	105¾	105⅝	105¾
7	Third Ave aj 5s '60	20½	20⅜	20½
10	Third Ave 4s '60	58⅜	57⅜	58⅛
4	Un El Mo 2¾s '62	107½	107½	107½
3	Union Oil 3½s '59	102½	102½	102½
12	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114½	114¼	114½
3	Un Pac 3½s '71	97¼	97¼	97¼
2	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108¼	108¼	108¼
10	Un Pac3½s '70	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛
1	Un Elec Wh Stks 5s'52	74	73	74
14	Unit Drub 5s '53	85	84½	85
10	US Steel 3¼s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Un Stockyds 4¼s '51	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝
2	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	102	102	102
14	Util P&L 5s '44	102⅞	102½	102½
2	Util P&L 5½s '47	95	95	95
1	Util P&L 5s '59	95	95	95
1	Util P&L 5s '59 st	113	113	113
2	Va & SW cn 5s '58	60	60	60
2	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	108	108	108
30	Wabash rfg 5½s '75	8½	8½	8½
24	Wabash 5s '80 D	8¼	8¼	8½
5	Wabash 5s '76 B	8½	8¼	8½
12	Wabash 4½s '78C	8½	8¼	8½
2	Walwrth 4s '55	69	68¼	69
1	Warner Bros 6s '48	89½	89½	89½
5	Warren Bros 6s '41	33	32¾	33
2	West Shore 4s 2361	48	48	48
3	West Sh 4s 2361 reg	46½	46½	46½
2	Westn Md 4½s'77A	89¼	89¼	89¼
2	Westn Md 4s '52	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
1	WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	101¾	101¼	101¼
4	Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	108¾	108½	108½
1	Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	18	18	18
17	Western Un 5s '50	68	68	68
2	Western Un 4½s'50	66¾	66½	66¾
1	Western Un 4½s'60	100	100	100
22	Wilson&Co cv 3¾s '47	100¼	100½	100½
11	Wis Cen 4s '49	22¾	22½	22¾
29	Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	8¼	7⅞	8¼
5	Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	110	109¾	110
4	Young S&T cv 4s'48	108½	103½	108½

Bond Sales (in dollars): Total today, 5,740,000; previous day, 4,610,000; week ago, 5,160,400; year ago, 6,265,000; two years ago, 6,411,675; Jan. 1 to date, 405,553,600; year ago, 476,587,875; two years ago, 482,231,505.

Heard in Wall Street

Hearings on the investment trust bill start Tuesday. First ten days are to be taken by the SEC, then the investment trust people will dive in. They think, among other things, that the bill's badly drafted. Incidentally California has just passed a law requiring a license (with a fee) for practicing the profession of investment counsel.

* * *

Patman's H. R. 1 doesn't seem to be doing so well so far. It puts a killing tax on chains, multiplies it by the number of states they operate in. Hearings just began with Mr. Patman on the stand. He started off by submitting four amendments. The first would cut the tax 50 per cent, the second give the chains seven years instead of two to get out from under, and the third would ring in the filling stations, which is something else again.

Then a representative of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue walked in and asked Mr. Patman if the bill was constitutional. It was argued that it wasn't ("lack of uniformity") because a chain with 1000 stores all in one state would only pay 1-48th as much as one spread all over. Then charges were aired that farm organization officials had been subsidized by the chains, which didn't seem to go down so well with the Committee. Hearings are reported scheduled to last six weeks.

H. F.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Per-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Calif Ore Pr Co 7% pf	$1.75	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Calif Ore Pr Co 6% pf	$1.50	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Calif Oil Pr Co 6% pf 1927 Series	$1.50	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Cen States Elec Co 7% pf "A"	43¾c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Cen States Elec Co 7% pf "A"	0.10937	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Cen States Elec Co 6% pf "B"	37½c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Cen States Elec Co 6% pf "C"	0.09375	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Cen States Elec Co 6% pf "C"	93¾c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Courier-Post Co 7% pf	$1.75	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Guard Invst Tr (Hartford, Conn.) $1 cum pf	55c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Iowa Elec Lt & Pr Co. 7% pf "A"	87½c	..	Apr. 20	Mar. 30
Iowa Elec Lt & Pr Co. 6½% pf "B"	81¼c	..	Apr. 20	Mar.

All Spain Helps Celebrate Year of Peace Under Franco

Continued from Page 1

ers. But observers believe it will take more than Government-financed summer vacations at the seaside and inexpensive air trips to the Canaries, the Balearics, or Portugal to bridge the gulf between two nations which the civil war and its aftermath has built up.

Madrid itself is symbolic of the new dispensation. Outwardly all traces of damage have been cleared away. The Palace Hotel and other resorts of the well to do have been restored to their prewar standard of luxury. Expensive tailors, hosiers, and shoe makers have reappeared magically to clothe the returning aristocracy. The Prado Museum has come into its own again with many art treasures, which "Reds" were said to have despoiled, all back again intact.

Yet only a few miles away from Puerto del Sol, outlying districts of Matadero Arguelles, the University city, are still a mass of ruins. Prisons are full—in Madrid alone is said to have more than 50,000 political offenders serving time or awaiting trial.

Food a Problem

Food, except for a wealthy few, is a constant problem. Barring bread, which is plentiful, almost every article is rationed. Lately there has been a serious shortage of meat, and vegetables and dairy produce are obtainable only at prohibitive prices. One hundred grams of oil is the normal weekly ration for each person—sometimes for two weeks—each person is allowed to buy an egg a week.

The wealthy, by paying fancy prices, usually get all they want. The poor, on the other hand, are in many cases succored by the admirable charity services of Auxilio Social built up by the Falangists—at price, however, of complete political subservience. The social conquests of the Republic are going gradually by the board. For instance, the State-guaranteed right to superannuation allowance, amounting in fact to deferred pay, has given place to a system of subsidies which are a surer guarantee of political good conduct.

The new law concerning agrarian reform published in the Gazette of January 25 was disappointing to the underprivileged who were disposed to take seriously the social-reform measures in the Falange program.

Its 35 articles setting out plans for internal reconstruction seem an imitation of the land reclamation carried out in Italy. They don't touch the problems of large agricultural estates with absentee landlords in Southern and Southwestern Spain or the sketchy living conditions of the landless laborer.

Unemployment Rife

Unemployment is rife. One reason is that ordinary unskilled manual labor is being performed by hundreds of thousands of political prisoners in accordance with the idea "redemption through labor" proclaimed by the new regime. General Franco has promised to release by April, 1941, political prisoners who have been sentenced to less than 12 years in prison. But wherever the charge was one of military rebellion—in the great majority of cases—sentences ranged from 12 years and a day to penal servitude for life.

Greater prosperity may be fostered by new trade agreement with Britain whereby Spain will receive loans up to £2,000,000. It is expected the loan will prove a long step toward a Spanish comeback.

One thing seems clear. Spain apparently favors the path of isolationism from European troubles. Neutrality is the one thing on which all sections are united. Nevertheless, the press continues to reflect mainly the news and views of Germany. One feels that at any time Spain could be used for diplomatic leverage against the Allies despite the newly knit business connections with Britain. The number of persons inside Spain who expect a restoration of the monarchy and the decreeing of amnesty for exiles has diminished.

Spring Brings 'Mess' of Greens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

Dandelion and mustard greens in the market open the door leading back on an old American custom of "greens in the spring of the year."

After the long winter, with only root vegetables, greens in the spring were a welcome change. The first dandelions were used, then followed a combination of these with dock, and other greens such as shepherd's sprout, plantain, mustard, milk weed, cowslips, and a green succulent that lay flat on the ground.

In the Lake States there was dandelion, "billy breeches" and pig weed. Water cress was, and still is, used for a spring green as well as for salad.

Those who were lumped as "foreigners" in the days of lenient immigration laws were the heaviest gatherers of greens and many lawns in eastern suburbs were conveniently cleared of dandelions by the kerchiefed foreign sister with her gunny sack for carrying treasures of green things.

Always Called "Mess"

Somehow they always were spoken of as a "mess" of greens and are to this day. In Oregon, which is said to be more New England than New England, a mess of mustard greens is still a welcome spring dish.

Since those days commercially canned vegetables and perfected home canning have supplied the winter menu with vegetables and now comes the quick-freezing process which preserves fruits and vegetables in garden-fresh condition. All these have tended to take from spring greens cooked with salt pork, their pre-eminent place on the spring menu.

The entire food picture is changed. In Iowa a recent book which gives direction for freezing foods, lists asparagus, beans, green and wax, lima beans, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, sweet corn, cut corn, mushrooms, peas, sauerkraut, spinach, and squash.

The Iowa farmer now may have any kind of fresh fruits or vegetables any time of the year provided he has stocked his frozen food locker with foods in season.

Frozen Food Lockers

In the Willamette Valley the wealth of summer foods are stored for winter use in frozen food lockers. Pioneers were glad to utilize wild berries they found growing there, serviceberry, salal and Oregon grape.

Ways of preserving meat in the early days were limited. In the Lake States and in northern "York States" they froze meat but the weather was not dependable. By modern quick freezing and zero storage a spring fryer may become a winter dinner dish as good as the day it was prepared for freezing.

So have food conditions changed but with all modern methods nothing provides quite the zestfulness of "greens in the spring of the year."

Kate Archibald

Officials in Lead On Treasure Hunt

CELINA, Ohio (AP)—Hip-booted Ohio and Indiana authorities officially took over a "treasure hunt" along the St. Mary's River at Rockford, north of here, where more than $5,000 in cash and bonds was uncovered yesterday.

As reward for their prowess at seining and raking they had a $10 gold piece and several other coins to add to the original "find"—credited to two Rockford residents whose curiosity led them to examine an old suitcase, frozen in river ice since mid-February and used frequently by skaters as a seat.

Deputy Sheriff Bruce Barber said the coins were part of a $15,000 collection stolen Feb. 12 from Theodore Brandt of Fort Wayne, Ind., and apparently discarded by the thieves in fright.

Pacific College Leader Making Retirement Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWBERG, Ore.—Culminating an active service of many years as President of Pacific College in this city, Levi T. Pennington has announced plans for his retirement. In order to permit normal preparation of a contiuation program and selection of a successor President Pennington's retirement will not become effective until commencement time in 1941.

In order to facilitate the president's retirement from the College and permit him more active service off the campus, the governing board unanimously released him from a large portion of his duties. Following his retirement he will be designated as President-Emeritus.

President Pennington came to Pacific College in 1911. The academy, operated in conjunction with the college, was the first school attended by Former-President Herbert C. Hoover, who lived in Newberg during his boyhood.

Census Awaited For Idleness Data

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The United States Chamber of Commerce said March 29 that data to be obtained in the forthcoming census "will be the best we have ever had" concerning employment and urged that it be "made available at the earliest possible moment."

The Chamber's Committee on Employment, said in a progress report on its own study that "more realistic figures" were needed to analyze and understand the unemployment problem.

"Only through such an understanding," the committee said, "can practical measures be devised to reduce unemployment that presently exists and ameliorate it in future periods when business activity slackens. . . .

"No complications that may arise in connection with other parts of the census of population should be allowed to interfere with the collection and publication of the material relating to employment."

The committee said that its own study showed that job placements and pay rolls were "substantially larger" during the winter than a year ago.

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(Continued)

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WASHINGTON, D. C., 1513 O Street, N. W. —Single or double room; very good dinners. Telephone Hobart 9775.

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ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY. HAN. 9600. Boston.

Delaware

WILMINGTON

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THIS *Spring*

Put spring in your step with a pair of foot-invigorating

DR. M. W. LOCKE SHOES

Exclusively Here

$10 and $11.50

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"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"

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Costume Jewelry, Handbags

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Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear

Lingerie—Hosiery

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Hand Bags Gloves

Famous Maid

HOSIERY SHOPS

Lingerie 810 MARKET ST. WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

George W. Rodgers

Invites You to Visit His New and Different

FURNITURE STORE

Specializing in Early American Reproductions for a Discriminating Public.

515 SHIPLEY STREET

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Plant and Store — 115 W. 9th St.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

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Remodeling Hats a Specialty

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1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

For Quality

Printing

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Georgia 4036

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DALY & ROGERS

Florists

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The La Salle Washington, D. C.

Phones { National 1556 / National 1557 / OXford 0551

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

(Continued)

FORREST OAKLEY, Inc.

Sportswear

Suits and Coats

Sweaters and Skirts

1315 Connecticut Avenue

$10.00 DU-ART for $6.50

Permanent Wave $5.00. Other Permanents $2.65 up. Every Tuesday and Wednesday, Shampoo, Finger Wave with two rolls of curls, 50 cents (except style wave).

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HATS *"That Are Different"*

All Styles and Sizes

REGULAR PRICE—$2.00

Open 9:00 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

By Special Request Introducing Better Hats for $3.00

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RUSSELL J. THORNHILL

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Maine

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WE SELL

First Quality Paints, Varnishes and Wallpaper

We specialize in Painting, Papering, Hardwood Finishing and Craftex Work. All our work is done by experts and we guarantee satisfaction.

E. V. McCRELLIS & CO.

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You'll Like

Walton's Ideal Bread

It's so Wholesome and Dependable

Distributors for GeBott's Quality Cakes

WALTON'S BAKERY

60-62 Second St.

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Rines-Ho.

Women's Smart Fashions

Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Corsets and Lingerie

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Caldwell Sweet Co.

26 MAIN STREET

TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS

Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

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Painter of Homes

Paper Hanging and Furniture Finishing

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Excellent Food Well Served

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY DIAL 8810 OR 9129

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66 Main Street Bangor, Maine

New Franklin Laundry

PHONE 3303

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All Kinds of Laundry Service

Better Work Our Motto

MAY WE SERVE YOU?

Little City Market

289 CENTER STREET

Groceries and Meats

Dial 4554

Quality Goods—Moderately Priced

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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

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Let us help you solve your Paint Problems for Homes, Cottages or Boats

Always the best in Paint and Varnish

THE RED & WHITE STORE

WESTONS

LEWISTON

INVESTIGATE

The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner

We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants.

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All Work Guaranteed

Sole Distributors of Clinton Arch Support Shoes for Women and Packard Shoes for Men.

30 BATES STREET

PORTLAND

J. F. Merrill & Co. Jewelers Portland, Me.

Sterling Silver Place Service Plan Available in all patterns

We invite you to call

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503 CONGRESS ST., PORTLAND, ME.

WALTER ENEMARK CO.

Painters and Decorators

984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

MAINE

PORTLAND

(Continued)

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Newest colors and designs

Carter Bros. Co.

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PORTLAND, ME.

Exclusively at This Store in Portland

NoMend—Humming Bird—Holeproof Silk Hosiery. Vanity Fair Tailored Underwear. Shagmoor Sport Coats Carole King Junior Cottons.

Owen Moore's

PORTLAND MAINE

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Moderately Priced

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Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

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648 Congress St. Tel. 3-2432

Anita Files

HAT SHOP

Tel. 2-2710

144 High St.

New Congress Bldg.

IMPERIAL WALLPAPERS

New Spring Designs

Loring, Short & Harmon

Monument Square Portland, Maine

New Hampshire

CONCORD

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SWAGGER COATS

for casual

Town and Country Wear

Harry G. Emmons

SUN-PROOF PAINT

A paint for every need, walls, ceilings, furniture, floors, and the whole house—it's Sun-Proof Paint!

A. H. BRITTON & CO.

JACKMAN & LANG

INSURANCE

of All Kinds

2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

We recommend

Rilling Koolerwave

(Machineless)

$6.00 and $10.00

Miss Lang's Beauty Parlor

72 No. Main St. Telephone 2880

City Coal Company

Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite

87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080

EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

Enna Jettick

SHOES FOR WOMEN

$5 TO $6

TONKIN & FRASER

79 North Main Street

DUSTIN & SMITH

Insurance

is our business

May We Serve You

88 NO. MAIN ST TEL. 1719

ATHERTON'S RADIO SHOP

PHILCO

SALES AND SERVICE

123 No. Main Street Phone 260

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY

SOCONY FUEL and RANGE OILS

Prompt Delivery — Metered Service

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Fitch's Tea Room

FITCH-MURRAY CO.

for Lunch or Dinner

Candies and Ices

24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

Closed Sundays and Holidays

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET

The Best of Everything for Your Table

9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

(Continued)

INSURANCE

MORRILL & EVERETT

You'll always do better at LINCOLN'S 26 Pleasant St.

Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

MANCHESTER

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PARISEAU'S

Brings Fashions Fresh as First Flowers of Spring

DRESSES that speak of spring itself. Soft suits, young feminine styles for every type. Also important new type styles for coats.

Pariseau's

"The Style Center of N. H."

Introductory Offers

Entirely New and Improved Inlaid Linoleum

For those who want the best. New Patterns and Colors—all priced low during this Introductory Offer.

C. A. Hoitt Furniture Co.

Corner Valley and Wilson Street

Phone 1880

Silver Foxes for Spring and Smartness Jackets and Scarfs

McLANE & TAYLOR

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The Sherwin-Williams Paint and Color

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Just what every housekeeper has been looking for

NOW DISPLAYED

108 full colored pages, over 2 sq. ft. in size. Color combinations for every room. Visit us and see this marvelous book.

Manchester Paint & Wallpaper Co.

1151 ELM STREET TEL. 1903

You are cordially invited to visit

Leavitt's Beauty Salon

Now owned and operated by the Leavitt Co. We want it to be the outstanding shop in N. H. where women can get quality work and good service at the price they want to pay. We've had it enlarged and redecorated. Best of all, we have engaged MR. ERNEST MacLEOD, one of N. E.'s outstanding hair stylists, to personally supervise all work.

LEAVITT'S

OUR EASTER PLANS

Include

Fine Silk Stockings

by

VAN RAALTE, $1 to $1.35

sold exclusively at

JAMES W. HILL CO.

New Norge Rollator REFRIGERATORS

Over 6 Cubic Foot Size Built to sell for $149.95 While they last, $99.95 5-Year Warranty

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Electrical Contractors

71 HANOVER ST. Phone 7885

Checker Cab Co., Inc.

Largest Taxi Service in the State

BUSES AVAILABLE

15 Stark Street Tel. 90

PHONE 354

for your

PERMANENTS

Jamal, Zotos, Padol, Realistic. For the best care of your hair be assured of the best permanent methods.

IDA PATZKE

21 DUBUQUE STREET

Instructive and Entertaining

Variety of Inexpensive Games and Books for Children. Keeping Them Occupied Keeps Them Happy

THE BOOK NOOK

9 Stark Street

The Hat for You

The New Hats are so attractive and flattering to you if correctly chosen. I help others select what is most becoming to them. May I help you?

MISS MARY CAHILL

50 HANOVER STREET

P. J. Campbell

REAL ESTATE

Property Management

Rents Collected

782 Summer St. Phone 1221

Electrical Contractors

Electrical Appliances

No job too big or too small

A. L. FRANKS & CO.

1196 ELM STREET PHONE 667

Watch and Clock Repairing

Bring them in here for careful work done by an expert and rightly priced. All Work Guaranteed

N. GUY RUITER

922 ELM STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

(Continued)

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Manufacturers of Builders' Finish

MARTIN-SENOUR Monarch Paint

100% PURE

Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes

Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

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ENJOY FRESH-TASTING FRUITS and VEGETABLES OUT of SEASON

FROZEN FOODS

Have Real FLAVOR

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Full line of Petroleum Products

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A Complete Line of

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Phone 962

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WILLIAM LEYS DRY GOODS COMPANY

Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

"Say it with Flowers"

STEWART RITCHIE, *Florist*

Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

89 Broadway Tel. 918

Greenhouses Tel. 86

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Children Know the Difference!

Be sure they get our

Pure Grade A Raw Milk

MAELLVERN FARM

W. H. GREENE

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Vermont

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Barrows Coal Co., Inc.

High Grade Coal

Range and Furnace Oils

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Virginia

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Choice Meats

JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY

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ALEX. 1861

Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store

COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP

1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656

Complete and Guaranteed Service

Ford for all makes of cars Henry's Inc.

113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

Be Safed

use Southern's Service

Dependable and Quality Dry Cleaning

SOUTHERN DRY CLEANING CO.

ALEX. 60 IVY 1300

LYNCHBURG

Moses & Co.

Always First with the Newest Fashions

Phone 861 916 Main St.

White Star Steam Laundry

TELEPHONE 812

We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades

We also have

FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE

ROUGH DRY

THRIFTY SERVICE

WET WASH

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

(Continued)

Good Paint in Lynchburg

is not sold cheaper than you can buy it from

JAMES T. DAVIS

Phone 3652 1022 Main Street

Specialists in the Etiquette of FLOWERS

Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association

DOYLE—*Florist*

Phone 892 708 MAIN ST.

Now in Lynchburg at

MILLNER'S

THE SHOPPING CENTRE

Anna Wall Co-Ordinated Fashions

NORFOLK AVE. DAIRY

Grade A Pasteurized Raw Milk

TELEPHONE 1080

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Cleaners Dyers

Reliable, Careful Work Done

Try Us

Phone 200 1220 Rivermont Ave.

LYNCHBURG'S OWN CHAIN

Old Dutch Cleaner

Bibee's

Choice Meats

Fruits Vegetables

FURNITURE OF QUALITY

Reasonably Priced

McGEHEE'S

LYNCHBURG'S LEADING FURNITURE STORE

NEWPORT NEWS

IT'S TIME FOR A NEW SPRING COAT

$16.95

NACHMAN'S

NORFOLK

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For The DISCRIMINATING WOMAN

A distinctive collection of the season's smartest fashion ideas are here for your Easter selection. Millinery, frocks and accessories as distinguished as they are new.

MILTON MUSIC CO.

108 W. Freeman Street

Everything Musical

Pianos, Band Instruments, Sheet Music, Victor Records, Musical Accessories

Free Instruction on All Instruments

Thirty-six Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia

Shulman & Co.

Men's and Boys' Clothiers

Granby Street at City Hall Avenue

Visit Our LADIES' GIFT SHOP

Modern Food Markets

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Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

"Better Furniture"

Smith Furniture

WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY

422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

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Largest Jewelers South

Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor

NORFOLK VIRGINIA

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RUGS :: LINOLEUMS :: DRAPERIES :: WINDOW SHADES ::

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Willner's

(Hosiery—Lingerie)

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DAVID A. RAWLS, Inc.

GOWNS CHAPEAUX

WRAPS FURS

SPORTS

Tel. 22813

108-110 W. Plume Street (Law Bldg.)

RICHMOND

SARAH LEE KITCHEN

SMITHFIELD HAM

Cakes, Pies, Salads

Breads, Beaten Biscuit

701 W. Grace Dial 32805

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A. R. MINTON Inc.
FRESH and CURED MEATS
POULTRY - EGGS
24 EAST CAMPBELL AVENUE
Phone 2-7205 Quick Service

HARDWARE
for Every Purpose
Roanoke Hardware Company
Dial 6246
109 W. Campbell Avenue
and 218 W. Salem Avenue

W. W. Pugh Co.
INCORPORATED
DEPARTMENT STORE
FASHIONS
from head to toe to groom you and your family for your smartest season.
35 West Campbell Phone 9211

New Spring Arrivals at
JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
We invite you to come in and look over the new Printzess Coats and Suits. We are appreciative of your patronage.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

ROANOKE'S MOST MODERN DAIRY — LABORATORY CONTROL FOR YOUR PROTECTION — DIAL 5501

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Stationers, Office Outfitters, Wholesale Paper Merchants
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Dial 6241

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Beautiful Shoes, Hosiery too
304 S. Jefferson Street Dial 9269

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Covle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

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PALACE Furniture Company
INCORPORATED
Complete Outfitters of the Home
Since 1899
State-Wide Delivery Service

O. J. MORRISON STORES CO.
West Virginia's Largest Retail Organization
Where Your Dollars Buy More
Stores located in:

CHARLESTON	LOGAN
CLARKSBURG	MORGANTOWN
CLENDENIN	POINT PLEASANT
FAIRMONT	RIPLEY
BECKLEY	SPENCER
WEST UNION	HUNTINGTON

ONE COAT COVERS NU-ENAMEL NO BRUSH MARKS
Henry A. Spencer
PLUMBING, HEATING
432 W. PIKE ST. TELEPHONE 199

500—300—25
Celebrating Our 25th Anniversary
WILLIAMS PRINTING CO.
Commercial Printing
Waldo Bldg., Clarksburg, W. Va.

"CANDYLAND"
HOME MADE CANDIES
and ICE CREAM
TASTY SANDWICHES
352 West Pike Street

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"IF IT'S QUALITY, TRY THE EMPIRE"
Master Cleaners and Dyers
Satisfying Service
Phone 600-601-602-603

Dudley's Florists
120 So. Fourth St. Ph. 4070
Quality Artistry and Service
Members F. T. D. Assn.

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
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WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

Charles
RESTAURANT
427 9th Street Phone 21800

MORGANTOWN

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store
Hardware for Every Purpose
"Don't Say You Can't Find It 'Till You've Tried Us"
BUSY SINCE 1894—PHONE 88
H. C. Baker Hardware Co.

Your Label of Quality
Fashion Shoppe
Phone 7024 419 High Street
COATS—DRESSES—SUITS

ROBERT A. YAGLE
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
China—Silverware
Exclusive Gifts for All Occasions
Dial 7713 Metropolitan Theatre Building

QUALITY FURNITURE
LOVING FURNITURE CO.
Phone 7821 219-21 Walnut St.

Thomas Cleaners Inc.
Dependable Dry Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant St.

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"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking — Shoe Dyeing and Tinting — Clothes Cleaning and Pressing — Glove Cleaning
1061 SHORT MARKET STREET
Patronized Constantly for over 50 years

Laupp Florist
Wheeling's Flower Phone 32
1109-1111 Chapline Street

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT

London	Toronto	Hamilton	Windsor
Kitchener	St. Catherines		Peterborough
Brantford	Chatham	Stratford	Sarnia
Guelph	Woodstock	Elmira	Lucknow
North Bay	Sudbury	Cayuga	Cargill

Liberty WOMEN'S WEAR LIMITED
For the Women who know and want the best.
129 KING ST. EAST
Coats, Suits Dresses, Hats and Hosiery

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET EAST

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

HAVE YOU TRIED Jackson's THORO-BAKE BREAD?
• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

OTTAWA

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
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The Great Formal Specialty Shop of Western Canada
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

New Fashions in Millinery
Murphy-Gamble Limited

Phone 2-2411 **R. E. Powell** GROCER
Shirriff's Lushus TABLE JELLIES

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St 2-4823

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R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank St. 7-0235

THRIFTY and DAMP WASH
ECONOMY—20 Pieces for $1.00
All Ironed De Luxe Service
Special Bachelor Service
Household Laundry
LIMITED
Telephone 7-6700

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
610 Somerset St. 831 BANK ST.
8-0097 7-0488

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr 1187

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3355 TORONTO LY. 7794
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

NEW LIFE FOR LAST YEAR'S GARMENTS
Last year's Spring clothes will snap back to life again after "REVITALIZE" Dry Cleaning.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Belyea Bros. LIMITED
PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, TINSMITHS, ELECTRICIANS
City-Wide Service
Service Any Time, Anywhere

R. S. PETERSON
OXO
Groceries, Fruits Provisions
99 SPENCER AVE. at KING ST. W.
Phone Lakeside 0686

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street, ME 3566-7-8-9

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki 6590

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

CRASHLEY MOTORS LIMITED
DODGE and DE SOTO
738 LAKESHORE ROAD, NEW TORONTO
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Thermit Is and Why It Gets So Hot?

The word "thermit" or "thermite," which comes from the Greek therme, "heat," is the trade

The chemical reaction of plain thermit is represented by the equation $2Al + Fe_2O_3 \rightarrow Al_2O_3 + 2Fe$

name for a mixture of finely ground aluminum with an oxide of a chemically weaker metal, usually iron. The oxides of nickel, cobalt, chromium, manganese, etc., may also be used.

Thermit was discovered by Dr. Hans Goldschmidt of Essen, Germany, near the end of the last century. To ignite the combination a barium-peroxide fuse was used at first. Later a ribbon of magnesium was used to touch off the thermit.

Aluminus is extremely fond of oxygen, so much so that it is very difficult to separate it from its ores, in which it occurs as an oxide. This affinity for oxygen has been put to excellent use in thermit. On being heated by a priming fuse or other means, the aluminum combines violently with the oxygen of the metallic oxide, generating intense heat and setting the metal that had been an oxide free in the molten state.

In forming many chemical compounds heat is liberated, more in some cases than in others. The reduction (depriving the oxide of its oxygen) of the iron, nickel, or other metal by the aluminum produces a temperature of more than 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit, which is about half as many degrees above zero as the surface temperature of the sun.

Because of the ease with which so high a heat can be produced, thermit is very useful in certain types of welding. The thermit can be ignited in a crucible and the molten metal which results can be poured around the fracture or joint to be welded, the joint being encased in a mold. Another method is to pack thermit around the break and ignite it, the heat softening the metal and chemically pure molten iron flowing into the crack or joint, the whole fusing firmly together as the joint cools.

There are different kinds of thermit for different uses, such as plain thermit (aluminum and iron oxide), railroad thermit (plain thermit plus nickel, manganese, and mild steel punchings), and cast iron thermit (plain thermit plus ferrosilicon and cold steel punchings). Thermit is used in many places and operations where it is desired to have a high heat that is easily produced.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Bible Facts

Jewish Righteousness

Among the Jews the words translated in our Bibles as "righteous" and "righteousness" were often understood in a special and technical sense as implying not so much right thinking, or essential goodness, as strict and meticulous obedience to the provisions of the Mosaic law.

Thus we read of Zacharias and Elisabeth, parents of John the Baptist, that they were both "righteous before God"; and the words which follow are understood by scholars as describing the nature or content of their righteousness: they walked "in all the ordinances of the Lord blameless" (Luke 1:6), thus carefully following the Old Testament regulations.

The rich young man mentioned in Matt. 19:22 was righteous in this special sense, for, referring to the Law, he could say: "All these things have I kept from my youth up" (verse 20); yet still he yearned for the attainment of goodness and eternal life (verse 16).

Vocations

Handy Hangers

A man here occupied himself when unemployed by making Handy Hangers, to be used in the house. He supplied himself with wooden clothes-hangers and also a quantity of clothespins. The clothespins were of the type that have a spring in the middle and clamp down upon the clothes.

To each clothes-hanger he attached six clothespins, evenly spaced across the wooden bar. One side of the top of each clothespin was riveted to the wooden bar of the hanger.

These hangers are convenient for holding stockings, handkerchiefs, or any other small wash that the housewife wants to dry indoors. The price was a quarter.—Julia M. M., Milwaukee, Wis.

It Has Been Said of Music

Music resembles poetry; in each
Are nameless grace which no methods teach
And which a master-hand alone can reach.—Pope.

I verily think, and am not ashamed to say, that next to divinity, no art is comparable to music.—Martin Luther.

Music, like many other things worth living for, begins in the heart.—George Hahn.

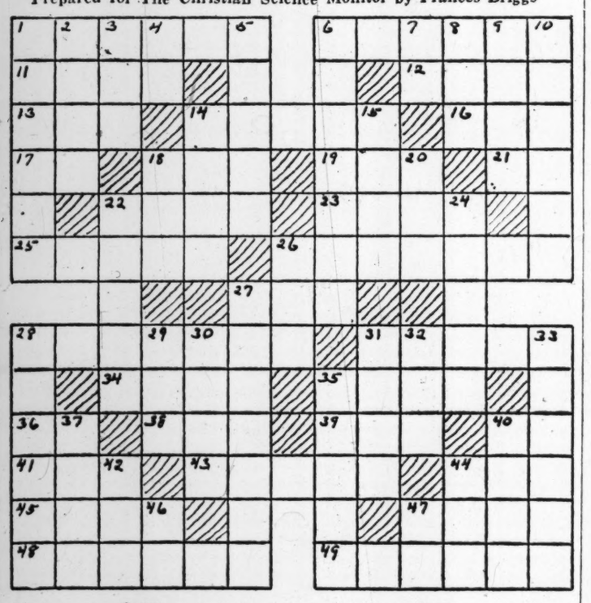
Music is the universal language of mankind.—Longfellow.

The most truthful music is the most religious and the most religious is the most beautiful.—Van Cleve.

Music, the mosaic of the air.—Andrew Marvel.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was used for money in Old Testament times?
6—What did one stand on in "Arabian Nights" to be transported somewhere else?
11—What Greek god carried a spear and torch?
12—What river of France flows from Pyrenees to Mediterranean Sea?
13—A nammad is a rug, hat, or jar—which?
14—The capital of Italy is on what river?
16—What is said to be the tongue of the mind?
17—Guinea (abbr.).
18—What was relationship of Obed to Boaz?
19—Would a hazzan be a cap, man, or owl?
21—Where is Wahpeton (abbr.)?
22—What is a brogan?
23—The goggler has very large and prominent what?
25—What place formed one of landmarks of boundary of tribe of Asher (Josh. 19:27)?
26—What is a manufacturing city of Connecticut?
27—What is a commune of Netherlands?
28—Who was the general of Hadadezer, king of Syrians of Zoba (II Sam. 10:16)?
31—What is a city of Oregon?
34—How many chapters has Book of Amos?
35—What is a rich fabric woven from metal threads?
36—What is an artificial language?
38—What is a long, round scarf of fur or feathers?
39—Who was ancestor of Erites?
40—What is one of rivers on which city of Omsk is situated?
41—What is a city of Paraguay?
43—Who was appointed high priest by Quirinius?
44—What is highest mountain of Philippines?
45—How many bones did Mother Hubbard's cupboard contain?
47—Who was one who signed covenant with Nehemiah (Neh. 10:26)?
48—What is a manufacturing city of New York?
49—What prophet was a native of Abelmeholah?

Down

1—Who was one of greatest of Assyrian kings?
2—What is a commune of Spain?
3—A centipede has many what (sing.)?
4—Versus (abbr.).
5—What river is mentioned in "The Children's Hour"?
6—What was real name of author of "The Prince and the Pauper"?
7—Who was sun god of Egyptians?
8—Young dog is what?
9—Who was son of Joah (II Chron. 29:12)?
10—What is an island in Black Sea, 40 miles east of Odessa?
14—Would a matax be a coat, tool, or drum?
15—Sawfishes are what?
18—In speaking of Biblical Asenath, what pronoun would you use?
20—What do you call one who represents what is newest?
22—Who was brother of Jesus (Matt. 13:55)?
24—What reptile has no movable eyelids?
26—Baseball bats are often made of what wood?
27—Where would you find Negritos?
28—What is the season when "all things are made new"?
29—What is a small codlike fish of European coasts?
30—What is a small wild ox of Celebes?
31—What divide musical staff into spaces that represent equal measures of time?
32—Who was one of descendants of Solomon's servants (Ezra 2:57)?
33—Who is heroine of a Helen Hunt Jackson novel?
35—What is a county of central Mississippi?
37—What is a county of southeastern Nebraska?
40—What large fish of Atlantic Ocean is remarkable for its brilliant colors?
42—What is a cape of Massachusetts?
44—What is a commune of Belgium?
46—What sumix denotes the object of an action?
47—What city was conquered by Joshua?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

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Monitor Camera Club from R. O. Taeger, Topeka, Kan.

Either a protest or an accompaniment.

Daily Anecdote

The Limit

One of the questions which troubled William Penn, after he had become a Quaker, was that of wearing a sword, a custom much observed by men of rank and fashion in his day.

One day he encountered George Fox, the great leader of the Friends, and asked his advice concerning this matter.

"I advise thee," said Fox, "to wear thy sword as long as thou canst."

A few days later the two men met again. Penn was without his sword.

"Friend," inquired Fox, "where is thy sword?"

"Oh," replied Penn, a smile lighting up his grave countenance, "I yielded to thy advice. I wore it as long as I could."

Hiding Ignorance

Human pride is skillful to invent most serious names to hide its ignorance.—Shelley.

A Verse for Today . . .

Ponder the path of thy feet, and let all thy ways be established.—Prov. 4:26.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Firth of Forth?
2. The birthplace of Herbert Hoover?
3. Beacon Hill?
4. Oshkosh?
5. The temple of Ammon?
6. The smallest State in the Union?
7. A skean-dhu?
8. The Esplanade Concerts?
9. The Tombigbee River?
10. Comiskey Park?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Quotation

SOME temptations come to the industrious, but all temptations come to the idle.—SPURGEON.

Three Little Towns

Identify these Biblical towns if you can. If you guess correctly, after reading the first statement, mark yourself 4; if after the second, 3; after the third, 2; after the fourth, 1. (A score of 10 for the three sets is excellent.)

I

1. It was the boyhood home of King David.
2. Once, when it was garrisoned by the Philistines, three of his "mighty men" cut their way through to bring him water from its well.
3. In it is located the Church of the Nativity.
4. To it came Joseph and Mary, at a time when all the world was to be taxed.

II

1. In it Jesus "increased in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and man."
2. It was "a place of no history" (the Old Testament does not mention it) and of questionable reputation.
3. In its synagogue Jesus preached his first sermon.
4. One probably authentic site pointed out in it today is the so-called Virgin's Well.

III

1. It was the home of three warm, personal friends of Jesus.
2. Jesus was entertained at a feast there in the home of Simon the Leper.
3. He is supposed to have spent there, in retirement, one day out of his last week.
4. The village lies about 1⅝ miles from Jerusalem, on the road to Jericho.

Answers: I. Bethlehem; II. Nazareth; III. Bethany.

Opposite Interests

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. R. W. Davis, Evanston, Ill.

Nancy Ann and "Kitty Ann" appear to have their own ideas as to amusement.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Benítez, Dr. Justo Pastor (hōō′-stō pä-stôr′ bä-nē′-täs) —Finance Minister in the new Paraguayan Government.

Leigh, Vivien (vĭv′-ĭ-ĕn lē) —Motion picture actress.

Piatigorsky, Gregor (grĭ-gôr′ pyä′-tyĭ-gôr′-skyi) — Distinguished Russian cellist.

Sortavala (sôr′-tä-vä′-lä)—Industrial center lost by Finland to Russia by the recent peace treaty.

Soddu, Gen. Ubaldo (ōō-bäl′-dō sōd′-dōō) — Italy's Undersecretary of War.

Tevoysan, Ivan T. (ĭ-vän′ tvĭ-voi-sän′) — Russian Commissar for Shipbuilding.

Uuras (ōō′-räs) — Main port of Finland's timber export trade, taken by Russia according to the terms of the peace treaty.

Vuoksi (vwôk′-sĭ) — River and valley in the region of Finland given up to Russia, where valuable paper mills are located.

Weizmann, Dr. Chaim (kīm vīts′ - män) — Distinguished leader among the Jewish people in America.

Wuorimaa, Aarne (är′-nĕ vwô′-rĭ-mä)—Finnish Minister to Germany.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Chihuahua (chē-wä′-wä)—Mexican city, center of the path of the solar eclipse which will take place on April 7.

Sylt (sĭlt) — Island in the North Sea, site of an important German air base.

Tibet (tĭ-bĕt′)—Province of China.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; ice, ill, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Happiness

Happiness is a condition of mind, not a result of circumstances.—Lord Avebury.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Honesty

Aurora, Ill.

It was 5 o'clock on a Sunday morning, when most people are still sound asleep, and the door bell rang at Mrs. N—'s house.

Although she felt somewhat disturbed by it, she, however, answered the door only to find her newsboy, Wayne, confronting her with what she supposed to be a collection errand.

She was soon calmed, however; for he handed her a $5 bill and said, "I found this lying on your walk, and I thought it must be yours."

She made a hasty inventory and discovered that she had, indeed, lost the $5 bill, although she had not missed it until that moment. It is pleasant to add that Wayne was persuaded to accept a fair share of the money, before Mrs. N— returned to resume her interrupted slumbers.

Duty of Being Happy

There is no duty we so much underrate as the duty of being happy. By being happy we sow anonymous benefits upon the world, which remain unknown even to ourselves, or, when they are disclosed, surprise nobody so much as the benefactor. A happy man or woman is a better thing to find than a five-pound note. He or she is a radiating focus of good will; and their entrance into a room is as though another candle had been lighted.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

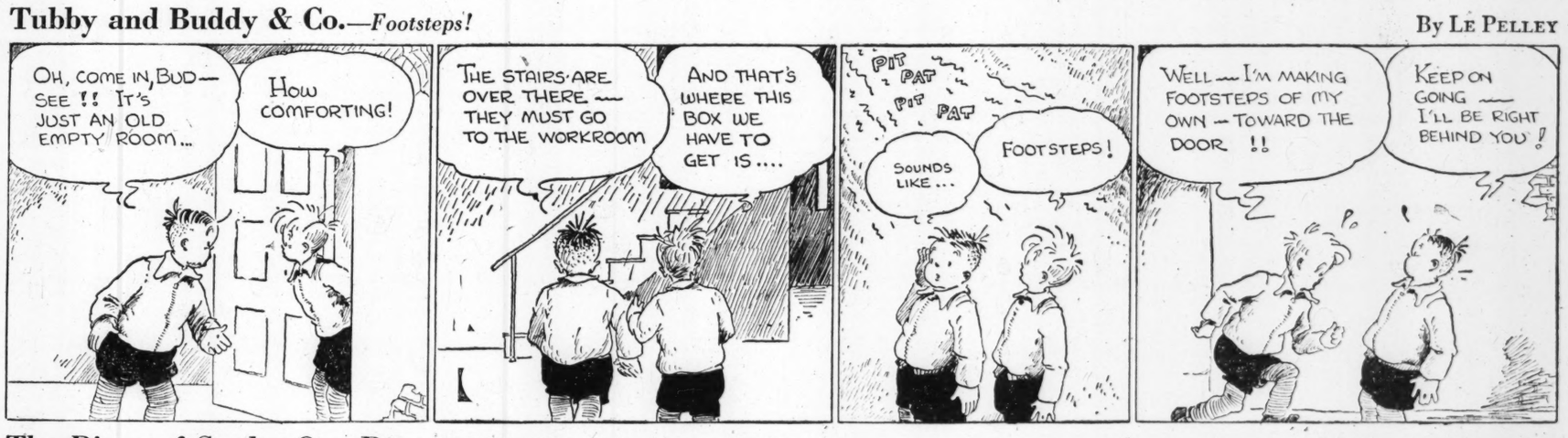
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. An estuary of the Forth River, in southeastern Scotland.
2. West Branch, Iowa, on Aug. 10, 1874.
3. A residential section in Boston, Mass., once having three mounded peaks, which were later shaved down.
4. A manufacturing city in eastern Wisconsin.
5. Karnak, Egypt; built about 2200 B. C. Its columns were 70 feet high and 12 feet in diameter.
6. Rhode Island; area, 1,248 square miles. Second smallest; Delaware, area, 2,370 square miles.
7. Scotland, for it is a Scottish Highlander's knife worn in the stocking when in the costume of his clan.
8. Summer evening concerts given on a grassy promenade on the Charles River, Boston, Mass., by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.
9. Mississippi; flows into the Mobile River, and is 409 miles long.
10. The American League baseball park in Chicago.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Footsteps!*

By LE PELLEY


OH, COME IN, BUD— SEE !! IT'S JUST AN OLD EMPTY ROOM...
HOW COMFORTING!
THE STAIRS ARE OVER THERE — THEY MUST GO TO THE WORKROOM
AND THAT'S WHERE THIS BOX WE HAVE TO GET IS....
PIT PAT PIT PAT
SOUNDS LIKE...
FOOTSTEPS!
WELL — I'M MAKING FOOTSTEPS OF MY OWN — TOWARD THE DOOR !!
KEEP ON GOING — I'LL BE RIGHT BEHIND YOU!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*"That's Elementary, Dr. Watson"*

By RODGERS

The Boss was puzzled yesterday when he couldn't find any clues to The Mystery of the Missing Papers - "Every detective story I ever heard of had a clue in it!" he said-
Or," he added, "if I only knew who has been in this yard this morning I'd at least have some suspects to interview —
"Well, that's easy," I wagged, "I can tell you everyone who has been in here this morning"—
SNIFF SNIFF
"Let's see now", sniff, sniff,- "the milkman;- sniff- "the paper boy"; sniff, sniff-T.W. Buzzy-Sponge-" sniff-"Spike"-
?
"Hm-m"-I thought "what's Spike been doing here so early this morning?"

The Adventures of Waddles—*In Person*

THE HAGERS

"THE NEXT TIME YOU ARE DOWN MY WAY," SAID AUNT MATILDA, "PLAN TO STAY."
SINCE I LEFT HOME FIVE MONTHS HAD PAST, AND I WAS NEAR DRAKEVILLE AT LAST.
DRAKEVILLE
AS I HOPPED OFF THE TRAIN, I SPIED A WELL-KNOWN HAT. "TED WEBB!" I CRIED.
"I THOUGHT," HE QUACKED, "UNTIL YOU SPOKE, YOU WERE AN APRIL FOOL DAY JOKE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Thawing Out Construction

One way of starting either a balky mule or a frozen pipe is to build a fire under it. Current activities of the Anti-trust Division of the Department of Justice suggest that it may think of the building trades in the United States as either a bit mulish or more than a little frost-bitten by restrictive practices.

Indictment of the New York local of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and of five contractors' associations in the metropolis adds fuel to a blaze of more than sixty such complaints pending in a dozen key cities such as Chicago, New Orleans, Pittsburgh and San Francisco. The position of the Department of Justice is that by freezing construction costs the unions, the contractors, and the building materials suppliers have frozen construction activity at a time when millions of Americans need better homes and economic recovery needs the impetus of this investment.

Essentially the agreements and practices which the Government alleges to be conspiracies in restraint of trade are the product of fear and selfishness. The selfish aspects are most apparent in collusive bidding and attempts at price-fixing. The effects of fear show up in the efforts of particular groups to assure jobs for their workers in the face of slack times and to resist new methods or materials which might be more efficient.

The endeavor to preserve jobs or profits in this manner is a short-sighted one for the industry as a whole, even though it may seem to work momentarily to the advantage of individuals. The amount of housing and other construction that people can buy is inevitably limited by artificial or frozen prices and the amount of work to be done by building craftsmen correspondingly reduced.

It is somewhat short of the ideal to have to try to overcome one kind of fear with another kind of fear—that is, of prosecution and fines. Far better is the confidence and the motive of service which impels an industry—and has impelled sections of the construction industry—to keep progressively lowering its prices and improving its product as rapidly as it can.

Uncomfortable though the heat may be just now to building trades unions and contractors' and dealers' associations, there is reason to believe that they will find themselves in the long run benefited by thawing out some of the obstructions to greater building activity. In so far as plain selfishness takes place in combinations to lay toll on trade, antitrust prosecutions are morally justified. If the Department of Justice clears the way for increased purchase of homes and factories, it will have performed a service to the public and to construction workers.

War vs. Education

Seventy years ago universal elementary education became compulsory in Great Britain. Towards the end of last year for nearly 1,000,000 children under fourteen it had ceased to be compulsory. This break in a long tradition was due to war dislocation.

Before last September it had been assumed that from the day of the beginning of war London and other big cities would be subject to heavy bombardment. But hundreds of thousands of parents in the cities ignored the Government's advice to send their children away.

Today there are nearly 1,000,000 children, or about 60 per cent of the child population of the evacuation areas, living in regions where they were expected not to be and where there have ceased to be adequate or safe facilities for educating them. In spite of hurriedly improvised steps to deal with them, most of these children were left to run wild, without instruction, supervision, or discipline.

Some of the teachers have been brought back from the country, and a number of school-buildings (which had been taken over for civil defense purposes) have been restored to their proper use and provided with air-raid shelters, so that now some of the children are receiving part-time schooling in the danger areas. But more are not.

Educationists are deeply concerned about this glaring gap in the system. Experience is showing that even a few months' neglect of schooling may have serious results for working-class children, and there is danger that if it were continued it might prove a setback for the whole of their lives. The universality of elementary education in modern civilized countries has made people forgetful of the evils from which it has rescued the young. Its interruption has shown the necessity of unremitting care.

Berlin Finds a Fingerprint

Elsewhere on this page today the "discovery" of documents indicating that American machinations were back of the Polish resistance to the Third Reich is examined at length. Other aspects of the affair will be treated on this page tomorrow. Why does Berlin consider it advisable to publish these "documents" at this time? How valid are the publications? What is their significance? Some answers to these questions are offered in today's "Intimate Message" and in tomorrow's "Down the Middle of the Road." In passing, one can hardly help remarking on the bizarre strenuousness of Berlin's efforts to place responsibility for the present war at somebody's door—indeed, at almost anybody else's!

Hull Policy Upheld

The Gallup poll reports that the "reciprocal trade issue is beyond the immediate interest and understanding of 90 per cent of the Nation's voters." Yet it would be hard to find an issue which can more vitally affect the American people than a decision as to whether they shall fall into the trend toward totalitarian economics or shall seek to maintain the ideal of free enterprise. Such a decision appears to have been made by the United States Senate's rejection of the Pittman amendment, which proposed to require Senate ratification of trade agreements.

That proposal was the chief obstacle to renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. It would have destroyed Secretary Hull's program for checking the growth of trade barriers. The bill to renew the Act still faces other attacks in the Senate, but is expected to withstand all of them. The plan for Senate ratification naturally enlisted Senators' desire to uphold the power of that chamber. Support for it was greater than any straight-out opposition to the Hull policy.

If the vote had been adverse Mr. Hull would have ceased to be one of the most highly regarded presidential possibilities, and prospects of the Democratic Party's uniting its left and right wings would have lessened. But such personal and partisan considerations, however interesting, are less important than the probability that the United States has made a decision which will help to preserve free enterprise in the Nation and the world—and hope for a sound economic basis for peace.

Two Sterlings

The slump in the British pound presages an accentuated tempo in the use so far of the major weapon in this war—the economic one. It brings into focus the steady march of the British Commonwealth toward a closed economy. This may have important repercussions on America's trade. In a total war such as this one, Britain and its ally, France, aim to outbid and outsell the enemy. Two sterlings—pegged and free—are part of that strategy.

America's interest in the phenomenon of sterling's 40-cent drop between the end of February and the end of March arises from the effect it may have in undermining America's foreign markets, particularly in South America. Secretary of State Hull has said that his department would be ready to take action whenever "adequate evidence shows that the depreciation of another country's currency has prejudiced the industries or commerce of this country."

However, no evidence is on hand to show that American trade has suffered by the drop in sterling from its traditional figure of $4.8665, at or above which it sold during most of 1938, and from which it fell gradually to around $4 six months ago. American exports have expanded, disregarding pound depreciation. Excess of exports from the United States in February was the greatest in more than a decade, despite expert predictions of dire consequences if the pound fell below $4.50.

Only urgent necessity induces Britain to sell some of its goods cheap and buy dear. For while Britain cheapens its products, conversely it makes foreign ones costlier. Britain's need for dollar exchange was evidenced last February by the Exchequer's decision to requisition securities held by Britons in sixty American corporations.

There is the possibility that Britain may broaden the controlled list until virtually all of the Empire trade comes under governmental control. This would remove the charge that Britain seeks trade advantage through a cheaper pound. The longer the war, the less significance will attach to free sterling since the Allies will necessarily restrict imports to correct the adverse balance of trade and confine purchases within the sterling bloc.

A Present for Teacher

Barnum Brought Me Ove

Vienna Loved It—V

After a winter at Olympia the show toured England, Scotland, and Wales. And everywhere the circus went the people flocked to it, thus giving quite a jab to the Jeremiahs whose lamentations of dreadful failure changed to amazement as they saw a nation sell its shirt to see the Greatest. Even the side show marked up the tallest score in its whole existence; one day at Cardiff 20,000 persons paid their sixpences to stare at Zip—What Is It? and his fellow curiosities. In spite of the largess which poured from the British cornucopia into the ticket wagons the pessimists still croaked.

The show might go in Britain but it wouldn't on the Continent. The people didn't spend money so freely or they were too refined to be tickled by anything so crude as an American three-ring circus. Railroads weren't equipped to carry so big a show and get it into town on time. Bailey refused to listen to all these lugubrious warnings. For the balance of the five-year tour the Greatest played up and down Europe, its advance cars plastering the Continent with advertising posters printed, in one season alone, in nine different languages. And everywhere turning people away.

In Vienna it showed all one winter, two performances daily, in a magnificent former exposition building called the Rotunde, ideally situated in the famous Prater. The amusement managers in the capital of Austria were so disturbed indeed at the American show's prosperity that they presented a joint petition to the Ministerium, urging that no other similar alien enterprise should ever again be permitted to muscle in on their preserve.

As the Rotunde had been erected for a world exposition it contained no heating plant of any kind. Vienna can be very cold. Its streets are sufficiently frozen of winters for the two-horsed *Droschken* of those days to have their wheels removed and replaced with runners. So, once again, Bailey was up against a big engineering obstacle before he could open his show, this time an immense plant to heat comfortably a building larger than New York's Madison Square Garden. He put it in.

James Montgomery, author of that lively musical comedy "Irene," was sitting with me in a New York restaurant at a time when that attraction was breaking all then existing records for Broadway engagements. He made the remark that he had never seen "Irene" until he saw it in London whence he had just returned from putting on a company there.

"I don't get you," I said. I knew he had nursed the play all through rehearsals and carefully chaperoned it after its opening on Broadway. He laughed:

"That English company plays it so cleverly that it gets across the footlights as I had never seen it do over here."

New York and Chicago, where the Greatest played indoors, never saw the circus such as presented to the admiring Viennese. Along long, wide, well-lighted corridors were ranged endless lines of faultlessly groomed blacks, grays and chestnuts in stalls smart as racing stables, each stall trimmed neatly with plaited straw. The Austrians of all classes are great horse lovers and, most mornings, archdukes and other scions of the imperial court could be seen on the tanbark "talking horse" to performers of the haute école. At Vienna the Greatest was not a show but an Exposition Extraordinary.

WILLIAM R. MACDONALD

(To be continued)

Mirror of World Opinion

"Tomayto" or "Tomahto"?

We are pleased by the action of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives in determining the correct pronounciation of the word "tomato." This is one of the outstanding issues in the daily lives of all of us, and it is gratifying to have a Congressional committee pass on it.

It was Republican Representative Allen Treadway of Massachusetts who raised the question by giving the pronunciation "tomahto." And that moved Mr. Cannon, Florida Democrat, to inquire if Mr. Treadway meant "tomayto," whereupon Mr. Treadway firmly insisted that he meant "tomahto." Then Mr. Cannon appealed to his Democratic brethren of the committee, and with one voice they favored "tomayto." So the Florida Congressman declared a majority for the long "a" and told Mr. Treadway: You mean "tomayto."

No one has ever explained why a tomato should be a "tomahto," while a potato is never a "potahto." Probably it is just one of the insidious influences of Boston on New England habits of speech.—*Providence, (R. I.) Bulletin.*

Berlin Bursts 'Bomb' Over Washington

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Page Mr. Oppenheim. There's material in the news for a mystery thriller, a spy tale and a detective story all rolled into one.

It began with Senator Bennett Clark of Missouri asking for an investigation of foreign propaganda designed to influence the United States; it ended with the German White Paper falling right into the Senator's lap—as excellent and as intriguing a specimen of propaganda as any investigating committee could desire.

Some seven months ago the German Army seized Warsaw and since that date the diplomatic files of the Polish Government have been in the hands of its conqueror. Did these secret archives contain messages and memoranda revealing that American diplomacy was partly responsible for starting the war, that American diplomats threatened that the United States would ultimately get into it?

Some seven months after the Reich forces took Poland's capital, at the moment, to be exact, that Sumner Welles was due to present the report of his European interviews to President Roosevelt—Berlin released "Polish documents" purporting to prove exactly these things.

Herr Hitler, Herr von Ribbentrop and Herr Goebbels vouch for the validity and the accuracy of these "documents." President Roosevelt, Secretary Hull and Ambassador Bullitt brand them as false and foundationless. Both can't be right.

* * *

What is all the shooting about? Who said what to whom, and why? If these dispatches are the real thing, what do they mean? If they are forged or falsified, what do the Nazis hope to accomplish? And, while we're about it, what did Mr. Welles report to Mr. Roosevelt? What persuaded the President that there is "scanty immediate prospect" of a "just and stable peace"? What would the President consider "just and stable"?

Whether or not we can give the right answers, these are the right questions, and they are being asked not only in Washington but in all the capitals of the world today.

Do these questions stem, in part, from a common cause and do the answers make a single pattern? Those closest to the flow of foreign events here are convinced that they do and they believe that the German Führer has again used the Hitler-laden month of March for another bold stroke—a subtle, insistent, enticing, peace offensive—and that Berlin's "paper bombshell," the mysterious exposé of Polish documents, is the final explosion of a miscarried campaign. The explanation offered, in informed and responsible quarters is this:

* * *

Having won his immediate war aims—the complete absorption of Czechoslovakia and the complete crushing of Poland—and having learned through the Finnish war that his Russian ally is too weak to help Germany substantially and not strong enough to endanger Germany seriously, Hitler has taken the logical offensive, the peace offensive.

Hitler realizes that an indecisive war is a German victory. Hitler recognizes that he does not have to win the war in order to win the peace, but that he only has to end the war in possession of his present gains. Hitler knows that a negotiated peace at this stage would be an allied defeat.

Consequently he has been threatening a more horrible war in order to press the neutrals, including the United States, into mediating a peace. Consequently he has been seeking to divide opinion in Britain and France in an effort to pave the way for early negotiations. Consequently he hoped to sign up Mr. Welles for a peace drive which would bring President Roosevelt, Pope Pius and Mussolini in behind his plans.

The peace offensive has misfired because allied unity and allied opinion proved strong enough and perceptive enough to resist it, because the American Government got a good look at what a negotiated peace did to Finland, and because Undersecretary Welles avoided the pitfalls which were set for him.

* * *

The President's succinct broadcast two Saturdays ago was the clue to the fact that appeasement was not dominant with the Administration. He declared that any just and stable peace must banish militarism, safeguard the independence of small nations, reopen the channels of trade and guarantee free religious worship and interchange of ideas. In discussing this address with a high official I remarked that it seemed explicitly to outline the President's ideals for years. No, he corrected, they are not just ideals for peace, they are the minimum conditions for peace!

The German Government, it is believed here, perceived that it was not in the air for the American Government to join its peace move, that indeed Mr. Welles was certain to hand in such an appraisal of the factors in the war that Mr. Roosevelt would, as he did, see scant prospect at the present stage for a just and stable peace. Consequently, if America could not be hurried into the peace, it must be kept out of the war. Germany profoundly fears the entrance of the United States into the conflict.

The release of the "Polish documents" at this strategic week-end—documents either held seven months or more conveniently, "discovered" at this moment—seems too timely to be accidental. The effect is to appeal over the heads of the American Government to the American people, to attempt to stir doubt and dissatisfaction and distrust in their Government, to try to dissipate America's widespread pro-ally sentiment by playing upon the country's desire not to be drawn into the war against its will.

Secretary Hull affirms that he does not give these "documents" the "slightest credence." Present judgment is that the incident will either be negative in its results or may very likely accomplish exactly the opposite from what was intended, it being the natural quality of democracy to discern the true from the false.

"New Money" Means New Debts and New Poverty, Says Reader

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The theory is currently being advanced that dollars should be put to work to create jobs for the unemployed. It is said that dollars being out of jobs is the cause of men being out of jobs, that in former decades prosperity was brought about by millions of dollars of "new money" being "invested" annually.

When these theories are discussed, the important relationship is generally overlooked which exists between the amount of money in circulation and the general price level (By the term "money in circulation" we mean just that; the term therefore includes not merely bank notes and coins, but also all check money backed by bonds or notes of some sort or not backed at all, and other items serving as a medium of exchange.) All borrowing is inflationary if it creates new money. It tends to increase prices by the amount borrowed. It makes no difference who does the borrowing, whether it is the general public, business enterprises, or the government. All borrowing increases prices.

New money (which is but the counterpart of new debts) acts as a stimulant, a drug; it is intoxicating. It may appear to relieve unemployment or even to create a certain amount of prosperity, but these effects are superficial and misleading. In the course of a very few months or years the new money causes the general price level to rise, until the new money has been properly absorbed by the economy of the nation. These higher prices, together with (direct or indirect) interest charges and new taxes, decrease the purchasing power of the masses. Thus consumption and production are reduced, and men are thrown out of jobs. We see, therefore, that whereas new money may create new jobs, its counterpart, new debts, throws other men out of work.

The policy of the present Administration in Washington is a perfect illustration of the spending-oneself-into-prosperity fallacy. With the huge amount of government spending, which practically doubled the national debt, the unemployment figures have been reduced by a comparatively very small number of men. We therefore have clear evidence that the theory does not work. It has been proved beyond cavil that unemployment cannot be healed by borrowing. It makes no difference whether it is the government or private industry which does the borrowing.

What the nations of the world need is not a policy of putting new money to work (which is merely a camouflaged way of advocating going deeper into debt) but a policy of paying one's debts and borrowing no more. The French have a proverb, *Qui paie ses dettes s'enrichit.* "He who pays his debts grows richer." Strict obedience to the Scriptural command, "Owe no man anything, but to love one another" (Romans 13:8) will reverse the course of the vicious spiral of economics, correct the maldistribution of wealth among individuals and among nations, solve the problem of unemployment, remove internal and international trade barriers, stop the business cycle, resolve the differences between capital and labor, bring about permanent and universal prosperity, and end war. It would indeed be a foretaste of heaven on earth, and such healing is possible now.

EDGAR A. WELTI

Boston

Representative vs. Ambassador

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It would seem to me that if President Roosevelt paid the salary and expenses of Myron C. Taylor at the Vatican out of his own income that Mr. Taylor would be the President's representative.

On the other hand, if the State Department paid Mr. Taylor's salary and expenses at the Vatican out of public revenue, then Mr. Taylor would be an Ambassador from this Government to the Vatican, except that the appointment has not been confirmed "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," as the Constitution provides.

Question: What is Mr. Taylor's legal status, personal representative or United States Ambassador?

The people have a right to know.

Pasadena, Calif. C. B. S.

Magnifying Communism?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Dies Committee, which is investigating supposedly un-American activities, seem to be magnifying Communism as the major un-American agency in this country, and as well, creating a lot of fear of Communism and of what it may do against the welfare of the country.

It makes one wonder if all these charges against Communism are not intended to cover up, and divert the attention of the people from, the un-American activities of, say, Fascism.

If that is the case, would it not be wise to more strictly limit the investigating powers of the Dies Committee, if not abolish it altogether? EDWARD G. CARTER

Chicago

"The Junkman Goes By"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article, "The Junkman Goes By," quoted from the Portland Oregonian in the "Mirror of World Opinion," brought to the writer's remembrance an actual meeting with just such a junkman, who, after nearly forty years in this country, bought a beautiful home in a fine residential district and lives there now. His five children have university educations. Yet he still drives his junk wagon eleven hours a day, six days a week. The experience gave the writer a deeper understanding and appreciation of the phrase, "the land of the free, the home of the brave."

May I take this opportunity to express to you my gratitude for The Christian Science Monitor? A daily perusal of its pages is a liberal education in itself, and its authenticity gives its readers immeasurable confidence. Its influence for good is slowly but surely bearing fruit.

(MRS.) MILDRED M. SIMPSON

Winnetka, Ill.

The Bookshelf

South American Explorations

Few travelers to South America have looked on many of the scenes engagingly described by two naturalists, Victor Wolfgang von Hagen in ECUADOR THE UNKNOWN ($3.50) and Christopher Sandeman in A FORGOTTEN RIVER ($5). Both books are published by Oxford University Press, New York.

In search of botanical specimens, Mr. Sandeman left London for Lima, crossed the Peruvian Andes to Tingo Maria on headwaters of the Huallaga River, voyaged on a succession of rafts to Yurimaguas near the Amazon, then re-crossed the Andes over an old trail back to the Pacific. For nearly three months he traversed western fringes of the Amazon basin.

Mr. von Hagen, an American, spent two and a half years on his Ecuadorean travels, accompanied by his home-loving wife, who appears to have adjusted herself admirably to the rigors of camp life in the jungle. Young and enthusiastic by his own admission, Mr. von Hagen cannot resist the lure of remote tribes or the call of some new specimen.

The result is two of the better travel books, keenly observant, mellow in style, unhurried, and illuminating. Both authors carried cameras, and so buttress their words with excellent pictorial evidence.

The varied experiences of Mr. von Hagen carry him from lassoing condors on the chili steppes of inland Ecuador to studying the giant turtles of the Galápagos Islands, about 600 miles offshore in the Pacific. After an extended stay among the islands, he returned to the interior of Ecuador, finally coming out by way of a visit to the remote Colorado Indians, who dye their faces and bodies a brilliant red.

Purposes beyond sightseeing, or even beyond specimen-collecting, give depth and warmth to Mr. von Hagen's book. An admirer of Darwin, he set up in the Galápagos a monument to the expounder of evolution. The von Hagens also wrought mightily in an effort to preserve the rare Galápagos species from extinction. Americans remained indifferent, but some progress was made in Britain.

While surmounting the legal delays incidental to having Ecuador's Congress set the islands apart as a wild-life sanctuary, Mr. von Hagen experienced, and entertainingly records, the vagaries of Latin American politics.

In Peru, just to the south of Ecuador, Mr. Sandeman consciously followed dim trails blazed by distinguished naturalists of earlier centuries. His pages flow in diary form, at times quickened by flashes of humor. There are descriptive passages matching in beauty the uncut wilderness. The book is packed with precise information about plants and social customs.

The new road to Tingo Maria traversed by Mr. Sandeman is already open to any automobile, and is being extended toward the Amazon. Unknown Amazonia, like unknown Ecuador, slowly yields its secrets.

R. H. S.